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Lumber Week 48 Hours; Cabinet Change in Vichy; Newspapers in Scrap Drive

The World's Day—September 12, 1942

Washington: 48-Hour Week for Lumbermen

To avert a lumber shortage due to lack of manpower, Donald M. Nelson has ordered a 48-hour week in the Pacific Northwest industry. Time and a half must be paid for work beyond 40 hours.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, correcting "distortions" of his earlier statements regarding sale of War Bonds, said the voluntary purchase of these bonds is essential "until the war is won." Bond sales must be intensified, he added, emphasizing again the need for heavy taxation as well.

Plastic buttons will replace those shiny brass affairs on your postman's new uniform—at least for the duration of the war. A Post Office official said there was no plan to remove metal buttons from uniforms postmen already are wearing.

Insurance of men in service would be protected by the Government up to $10,000 under a compromise bill on soldiers and sailors civil relief, worked out in a Senate-House conference committee. The Senate had originally limited the figure to $5,000.

A $5,000,000 campaign to build health and recreation facilities for merchant sailors in all the important ports of the United Nations was launched by a Marine Industry Committee, headed by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder. The industry itself would furnish the initial funds for starting the program, but a public subscription would be invited later.

Waacs' pay would be raised to equal that of the Regular Army under a bill approved by the Senate Military Committee and already passed by the House.

The "nickel-less nickel" of wartime will contain 35 per cent silver, 56 per cent copper, and 9 per cent manganese. It will tarnish more easily, but otherwise not differ much from the old coin. Manufacture begins at the Philadelphia Mint next week.

Rubber, gasoline rationing, and control of farm prices—three of the most controversial issues currently in Washington's hoppers, ground out a grist of conflicting opinion with Congressmen tending to lay responsibility for final decisions on President Roosevelt's doorstep.

In Europe: Vichy Makes Change in Cabinet

Cabinet change in Vichy brought Max Bonnafous, Secretary of State for Food and Supply, to the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in place of Jacques Leroy-Ladurie, Chief of Government, Pierre Laval announced.

Berlin conference to plan mobilizing of all Europe's manpower for Hitler's war machine is being held, as recorded by CBS.

Modern air-raid shelter, said to be the most elaborate in the world, 75 feet below ground, has been opened in London.

National: Newspaper Drive to Collect Scrap

The newspapers' national drive to collect scrap war materials would start Sept. 28 and end about Oct. 17 under a plan adopted at New York by the general committee of editors.

Alaska's defenders at advanced bases will be granted 15 days' leave at home, not counting travel time. Leaves are to be distributed on the basis of length of service.

Americas: Chile Prepares to Break With Axis

Chile's Senate in secret session voted by a large majority to break relations with the Axis after President Rios returns from his October visit to the United States, according to the newspaper Ultimas Noticias.

Secretary of Navy Knox disclosed he will lead a delegation to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and other strategic points on a tour of inspection along the Atlantic coast of South America, starting within six weeks or two months.

Brazil is forming, with the aid of United States experts, a central autonomous authority to prosecute the war, headed by João Alberto Lins de Barros.

Venezuela has established diplomatic relations with China. Dr. Li Ti-Tsun is first Chinese Minister.

Mexico banned certain forms of gambling in a drive against places where spies operate.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Information Center an Aid To Housewives of Cambridge

Cambridge householders are no longer fumbling in the dark because they don't know the answers.

At the Cambridge Consumer Information Center at 735 Massachusetts Avenue, in Central Square, hundreds have stopped in since its opening on July 30 to ask puzzling questions on rent control, on rationing, how to prepare low-cost meals, how to use substitutes and why prices keep going up.

They get answers, too, because that's what the Center is there for. Mothers in defense work drop in to get expert advice on canning. Many just ask simply, "How can I get the most out of my dollar?"

So keen has been the interest in this project that its sponsors, the Cambridge Committee on Public Safety and the Cambridge League of Women Voters, immediately extended the service to include regular demonstrations and lectures.

One of the most popular of these is the class on mending and patching. The mending instruction includes a demonstration of how to mend runs in Nylon stockings, and a sewing expert shows the women how to make a patch "that really does the trick," according to Mrs. Henry Wise, President of the Cambridge League, who is in general charge of the Center.

Every week a bulletin is posted on the "best food buys of the week," and the Center itself is bright with graphic exhibits on canning, nutrition, and salvage. The nutrition exhibit, called the "diet parade" is particularly exciting to children, as it shows foods and vegetables prancing along in the form of gay colored puppets.

In response to public demand, Mrs. Mary Nash, President of the Cambridge Home Information Center, will give a talk on canning next Monday, Sept. 14 at 2 p. m.

More talks and more demonstrations of canning, cooking and mending are planned for the near future now that the Center has proved its usefulness and public popularity.

The Center is open Monday through Friday from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

35-Mile Speed Limit Ordered In Bay State

Saltonstall acts under emergency powers in line with President's recommendations.

Massachusetts today moved one step farther in the direction of a horse-and-buggy era with the institution of a 35-mile-an-hour speed law effected under the emergency powers of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in conformity with the recommendation of President Roosevelt.

Enforcement agencies were on the alert this morning for all motorists still thinking in terms of 40 miles an hour, although the persons stopped are at first being reminded of the new law as part of the initial educational campaign. Penalties in the future will follow the pattern of those imposed under the previous 40-mile limit, namely, a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

The Governor stated that he had received no official request or order from Washington but was acting solely under his wartime emergency powers. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was highly pleased with the 35-mile regulation which is right in keeping with his long-time battle against high speeds as "the chief cause of highway accidents."

Action Pleases Goodwin

Since the 40-mile law went into effect on March 16, the Registrar stated, accidents have dropped off perceptibly in Massachusetts. Some of this is due, of course, to a reduction in the volume of traffic. A 10 per cent additional saving in tire usage or 100 more miles for every 1,000 the motorist drives at 35 instead of 40 miles an hour is anticipated by highway authorities.

On the average speed chart, 35 miles an hour is the standard for getting 100 per cent value from automobile tires. Anything above that speed deprives the motorist of average good wear. Anything below 35 miles an hour will give better than average wear. In other words at 15 miles an hour, the driver will realize 35 per cent better than average tire wear. But at 35 miles an hour he will get more than twice the wear out of his tires he would get at 60 miles an hour.

Inclusion of trucks in the speed enforcement drive reminded state highway authorities that a truck at 35 miles an hour will get 3½ times more wear out of tires than at 60 miles an hour. The fact is that at 35 miles an hour all excessive waste is said to be removed from tire wear. At 40 miles an hour, the previous speed regulation, cars were still held by official testers to be wasting from 10 to 20 per cent of their potential mileage.

'Judgment' Era Over

Registry officials pointed out that this is the first time that Massachusetts ever had a 35-mile-an-hour speed regulation. As a matter of fact the former 40-mile regulation standing since last March was the first time that Massachusetts motorists have had to abide by a hard-and-fast top speed ruling, instead of relying on their own judgment.

But the Registry made haste to add that the 35-mile speed limit is not a law, but an executive ruling made under the Governor's wartime emergency powers.

Russians Admit Loss of Novorossisk; U. S. Aids Civilian to Soldier Process; Valor of Neutral Press Irks Germans

Papers in Switzerland and Sweden fail to hail civilizing work of Nazi 'New Europe'

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 12—The recent violent German attacks upon those sections in neutral and occupied Europe which still fail to realize the great "civilizing" work that Germany is now performing clearly indicate Berlin's exasperation at failing to quell all opposition. They also indicate the boldness with which these momentarily subject peoples continue to maintain their own standpoint.

Few things show up the brave faithfulness to the tradition of the liberal press better than the outspokenness of Swiss and Swedish newspapers despite their enormous difficulties.

Recent editorials in both the Dagens Nyheter of Sweden and the Berner Tagblatt in Switzerland declared they neither believed in nor desired a German victory and undisguisedly criticized Nazi personalities and politics.

While the former hinted that the underlying issues of the war might remain undecided, as in 1918, and that neither Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, nor Mr. Stalin would treat Germany kindly at the end of the war, the Swiss paper even ventured a forecast that National Socialist leaders might one day have to fly to Switzerland, arriving in elegant airplanes model JU 52.

Jews Again Blamed

This outspokenness produced one of the sharpest attacks by the Wilhemstrasse at one of its foreign correspondents' conferences toward the end of last week.

Such articles, German authorities maintained, were obviously dictated by the enemy towards the "New Europe" and new ideals, and written by editors filled with that "Jewish defeatist mentality" which would ultimately exterminate Europe.

As to the Berner Tagblatt, the Wilhemstrasse declared there was but one question if this kind of writing continued, whether "these gentlemen are to hang by an ordinary rope or by a silken cord."

The issue has naturally been taken up by the German press this week.

Reminder to Sweden

The Frankfürter Zeitung declared: "The time has perhaps come to remind Sweden of a certain yawning gap between her and the Continent. . . . Europe has a right to expect Sweden to remember her European responsibilities without jeopardizing her neutrality, and to make the Baltic once more, in the realm of ideas, an inland sea instead of a frontier" toward Russia.

The Völkischer Beobachter took the more general line of reminding all Europe that Germany had a right to impose its will wherever it chose since it was fighting to save the Continent.

"If anybody has a right to a privileged position it is Germany. If other nations can still live and

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Extensive welfare work outlined in report of joint Army and Navy commission.

By Roscoe Drummond
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The first connected picture of how the Government and cooperating agencies are aiding millions of Americans in the armed services to bridge the gulf between civilian and soldier is furnished today in a morale report to the nation by the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

The building of a huge democratic army—the orderly transition from civil to military life for young men of widely different education, intelligence, racial character and religion—was recognized as a complex and important job from the very start. It became more important and more complex, because of the speed with which the size of the Army had to be stepped up.

The men faced unaccustomed living conditions and hard, new responsibilities, as do the hundreds of thousands of new selectees who are going to training camps steadily.

Aware that morale could not be magic-wanded into existence but must spring from basically healthy conditions, mental as well as physical, the Army has developed a broad program of service for the welfare, recreation and education of its citizen soldiers during the leisure time periods "to the end that the security of the nation shall rest upon a firm foundation of a matchless fighting force."

Services Now Operating

To achieve that end the following services are now in operation:

The largest motion picture chain in the nation for the entertainment of men in camps and overseas.

An Army exchange service which constitutes a $300,000,000 a year retail business, providing consumer goods for soldiers on a co-operative basis at prices to fit the soldier's pocketbook.

Educational service and materials, not only to supplement Army training, but to broaden the education of the soldier by enabling him to educate himself.

A comprehensive library service and educational reading.

Cultural and educational programs of music and drama.

Research and information services to aid the general field staffs in meeting problems concerning the broad welfare of men.

Recreational buildings and leave areas for the use of soldiers.

Athletic programs to maintain high standards of physical fitness and to provide recreation on an organized basis.

And the training of adequate personnel to carry out these programs in a sound way.

Here is how these services work:

The Army Exchange Service—For the approximately 4,000,000

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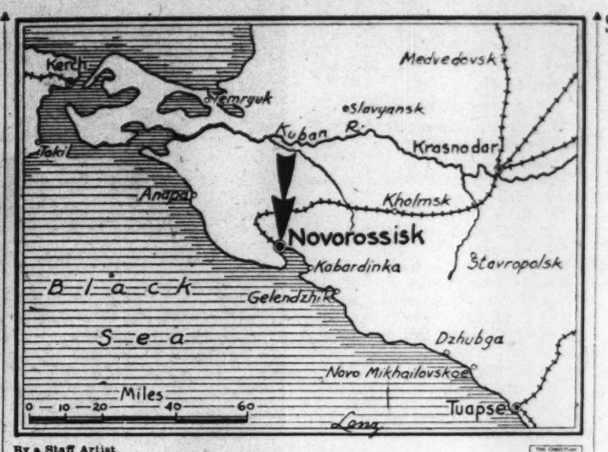

By a Staff Artist

On Russia's Southern Front

The position of Novorossisk, now admitted fallen, Russia's last remaining sizable port and repair base for its Black Sea fleet, which leaves only small anchorages available to the fleet.

Willkie's Visit to Turkey Offsets Axis Propaganda

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 12—Wendell Willkie, who left Turkey on Sept. 10 and arrived in Baghdad today, made a good impression on the Turks. This correspondent has just returned from Ankara where he witnessed Mr. Willkie's arrival and attended his press conferences, and during his visit had a chance of sounding out various Turkish personalities on their reaction to the visit of President Roosevelt's personal envoy.

It is generally felt in Ankara that Mr. Willkie's visit was important because it gives the Turks the opportunity of discussing the general war situation and possible developments in the future.

As the newspaper Tan writes: "The great and friendly American nation will learn via an important personality like Mr. Willkie that Turkey believes in a world of free nations, in a peace which will bring happiness to all nations, races and creeds."

Turks Are Realistic

The Turks welcome Mr. Willkie's visit because Turkey always has pursued a realistic policy, and, although neutral, it is determined to have its say in the coming peace conference.

For this reason, as a distinguished foreign diplomat remarked, "Mr. Willkie's visit enables the Turks to discuss possible plans for the future as well as the present situation."

Moreover, the Turks I have met who have seen and talked with Mr. Willkie have been impressed by the force and sincerity of this former political opponent of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Willkie with his kindly eyes which betray the idealist, and his forceful personality which indicates a man of action, has quickly conquered the Turks, who are particularly susceptible to personality, and the declarations which he made to the press, despite the efforts of Axis propaganda, have had a stimulating effect on public opinion here.

Assured About Egypt

For example, the Turks have long been anxious about Egypt, but when Mr. Willkie at his press conference declared "the menace to Egypt has now been liquidated, and the extent of the United Nations' victory in Egypt hasn't been fully reported," the Turks who had been worried by contradictory reports about Egypt took heart, and it is significant that Mr. Willkie's optimism over Egypt has now been backed by official report just released from Cairo.

Mr. Willkie also impressed the Turks with the figures he gave regarding American war production. It is hard to realize in the United States how little the average Turk knows about America.

Thus when Mr. Willkie declares that America made 5,000 planes last August and that this will be increased to 10,000 monthly next year they were deeply impressed.

Other figures Mr. Willkie gave also did much to counteract Axis propaganda which is continually telling the Turks the United Nations won't have enough shipping to undertake an invasion of Europe.

Big Gain in Shipping

Mr. Willkie in his declaration proved conclusively that the United Nations would soon have an overwhelming amount of shipping to undertake such an enterprise.

How deep an impression Mr. Willkies' visit has made on Turkey can be judged by the desperate efforts being made by Axis propaganda to minimize and ridicule statements he has made. Another line put out by the Axis is that Mr. Willkie came to push Turkey into the war, but this was squashed by the obvious sincerity of his talks with Turkish Government officials, and the manner in which he tried rather to find out Turkey's aims and ideas rather than to suggest any course of action.

Strengthened by Attacks

Mr. Willkie himself in Ankara ridiculed these Axis attacks on his journey, and the fact that the Nazis feel compelled to attack him so openly is a tribute to the importance and effect of his visit.

Undoubtedly the visit of an American as important as Wendell Willkie greatly pleases the Turks, and such visits can only do good and strengthen the confidence between the two countries.

As the official paper Ulus comments: "The importance of Wendell Willkie's visit is indisputable. What he has seen and discussed

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Stalingrad still holds as Black Sea port falls to Nazis; snows begin in Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians are holding on grimly to Stalingrad, but they acknowledge the loss of the vital Black Sea port of Novorossisk.

While the main army on which the Allies must rely for defeating Hitler is in desperate straits, the Egyptian Front and the West were reported to be quiescent. That means that, except in Madagascar where the British are undertaking an operation to safeguard the supply lines to Russia via the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, there is no sign of a United Nations move to draw the Germans away from the hard-pressed Russians.

There are signs of heavy snows in the high Caucasus range and of heavy rains in the lower Volga region, which offer some support to Winston Churchill's implied reliance on the approach of the Russian winter to hold back Marshal von Bock's legions. But it may well be doubted whether winter will approach quickly enough to compensate for the loss of tens of thousands of the United Nations finest soldiers around Stalingrad or of the last secure home of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

The lost port of Novorossisk itself had only limited berthing space behind breakwaters and few facilities for making heavy repairs. Today the Russian Fleet is without even that help. The only other shelters for the fleet are the small breakwater ports of Tuapse and Poti and, below the Caucasus, the wind-swept oil wharves of Batum.

Meanwhile, at Stalingrad, in a supreme display of heroism, the Russians have halted the German advance—which had been progressing by slow stages every day—and for 24 hours have held their ground against concentrated Nazi attacking forces.

The Madagascar operations appear to be proceeding rapidly. With little opposition to delay them, British forces are reported to have covered half the distance from the middle of the west coast to the interior Capital of Tananarive, about 200 miles. From this lofty mountain city of 92,000 persons, there is a railway of 135 miles to the main east coast port of Tamatave. Once in possession of Tamatave and Tananarive, the United Nations will have assured themselves of freedom from any serious Japanese activities on the island.

A more serious problem faces General MacArthur in meeting all possible Japanese enterprise around the islands north of Australia. His Flying Fortresses and other bombers are constantly ranging over New Guinea, the Solomons to the east and Timor to the west. Today his headquarters announced the destruction of a Japanese destroyer by direct bomber hit, north of Milne Bay, New Guinea, which left the vessel in a sinking condition.

Stalingrad:

No Soviet Retreat In Over 24 Hours

The Soviet Government implied in a communiqué that the defenders of Stalingrad had held their shortened lines without a backward step for more than 24 hours and field dispatches told of snowfall in the high Caucasus ranges, another herald of summer's end.

The communiqué reported the repulse of German attacks west and northwest of Stalingrad and said that fierce fighting continued southwest of that Volga River stronghold, which the Russian Army has been ordered to defend to the last.

A steadfast stand was indicated, since the noon communiqué on Sept. 11 announced a Russian withdrawal from a village southwest of the city. A series of engagements, including a Russian Army counter-attack, was declared to have cost the Germans 1,000 fatalities and 37 tanks on Sept. 11.

A midnight communiqué said Russian troops were forced to withdraw from Novorossisk, 70 miles southeast of Kerch Strait and more than 400 miles southwest of Stalingrad, under the hammering

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Getting Answers on Food Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Little Consumers at Cambridge Information Center

They've got their eye on the food parade exhibit, with Mr. and Mrs. Carrot, Humpty Dumpty Orange, Old Man Potato, and Mrs. Milk taking a bow under the enticing banner, "Eat and Drink Us Every Day." The youngsters are, left to right: Elaine Sullivan and Billy Sullivan of Arlington, Stephen Paranya and Stephen Amdur of Cambridge.

Prices and Your Purse: Kindest Words for 'Sandal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 12

Of all the novel substitutes for rubber tires, the "sandal" received the kindest words from the Baruch Rubber Committee.

Developed by one of the large rubber companies, the "sandal" consists of a section of carpet impregnated with asphalt. It is fitted over an ordinary tire. On asphalt or concrete streets at moderate speeds it has a life of between 1,000 and 2,000 miles.

"Using no critical materials and easily manufactured, it may provide temporary relief to drivers who may otherwise be unable to continue driving their cars," the committee indicated.

Plenty of Cabbage

If you live on the East Coast north of Florida, or in any State north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi, the Government wants you to eat a lot of cabbage between Sept. 28 and Oct. 10.

Ordinarily the cabbage would go into canned sauerkraut, but shortage of tin will interfere this year.

Sugar Stamp No. 8

Correction: Sugar Stamp No. 8 is worth five pounds of sugar per person any time until midnight Oct. 31—Not Oct. 1 as stated in this column last week.

More Leather to Ride

WPB played favorites in sports shoes in its footwear order this week. After Oct. 31 manufacture of riding boots will be halted but football, baseball, hockey, skating, track, bowling and ski shoes will still be made;

Reason: It takes more leather to ride a horse.

Only Six Colors

Shoes will be made in only six colors after Oct. 15 but there is no restriction against women buying

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Rhode Island Capital Organizes Safety Measures in Case Raids Should Come

Luminous Signs to Point Way To Providence Raid Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12—Bright, luminous signs high on banks, theaters, and office buildings will guide Providence men and women to shelter in case enemy bombers should strike at this Capital City of Rhode Island, it was learned from the Civilian-Defense Council here.

During the daylight air-raid rehearsal staged here July 19, some residents complained they were herded into liquor-selling cafés by wardens who believed such stores constituted "shelter."

With glass in the form of bottles and drinking utensils on shelves near the bar, all such saloons, package stores, and liquor-selling cafés would be "about the last place" to send a person in an air raid, even if he did not object to the atmosphere, defense officials agreed.

Overzealous Wardens

They said the wardens, perhaps overzealous, wanted to hurry persons off the streets, and knowing there were no previously selected shelters, "put them in the nearest store avilable."

As soon as luminous signs can be secured, formal public announcement will be made of 16 shelters now being made available, Leo Gorman, Chief Air-Raid Warden, declared.

Announcement will be made before the next daylight raid test in Providence, which will be held within the next few weeks, it is understood.

Eventually, approximately 150 shelters will be selected and equipped in order to handle Providence's 250,000 population, J. Hutchins Cady, Chairman of the Committee on Public Shelters, disclosed.

Special Wardens

Special wardens will be assigned to the buildings considered safe. The "public-shelter wardens" will be equipped with master keys and given one task only in an air raid—to go to their posts any hour of the day or night to open the shelter and guide persons to safety.

Windows in such buildings will be taped, as will all exposed glass, on the inside. Sandbags will be made available later, if possible, Mr. Gorman said.

Big arrows will be placed at nearby corners to direct pedestrians to the nearest safe spot.

Altough the location of some of the 16 now selected is considered a secret, it may be said that they include Brown University football stadium, most of the motion-picture theaters, the Province-Journal-Bulletin building, and some schools, churches, and public garages.

Survey of Buildings

The survey of Providence buildings to discover which ones would offer safety from flying bomb fragments began three months ago, Mr. Cady said.

In this project, the City Inspector of Buildings co-operated with the local defense council.

No public bomb shelters of the more spectacular sort will be constructed in Providence, as the Council agrees with the general Office of Civilian Defense conclusion that shelters which would really protect from direct high-explosive hits would be altogether too expensive, and that for other purposes, well-built city structures are satisfactory.

Harvard Receives Valuable Library Of Woman Author

Harvard University's most recent acquisition of valuable books and pamphlets is the personal library of Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, including more than 400 items, it was announced today.

Dr. Andrews presented her library to Keyes DeW. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard College Library, who said the material included a loose-leaf diary of 48 volumes.

The donor is described by Harvard as a noted author, social worker, and scholar in the field of diplomacy and world relationships. Engaged since 1905 in international research, her most recent studies include a survey of the causes of World War II.

Dr. Andrews' name has long been associated with the American School Citizenship League, The International Bureau of Education, the Army Educational Commission, the American Association of University Women and the International Federation of University Women. A graduate of Radcliffe College in 1902, she has been President of the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Bet Kappa for three years and has recently been elected to Phi Beta Kappa Associates.

By a Staff Photographer

Fitchburg Residents Collect Scrap to Retain Park Fence

Setting forth to round up the City's quota of 2,100 tons of scrap metals for the war emergency, residents of Fitchburg, Mass., determined that their cherished Monument Park fence shall be the last to be sacrificed for the scrap pile, cleaned out their cellars, attics, and back yards. Twelve City trucks began hauling the scrap metal early yesterday morning. 1. Joseph M. Pierce, Commissioner of Public Works, left, talking with Harry O'Keefe of Dorchester, Mass. 2. The County Jail in Fitchburg, which has not had an occupant since 1932. It may yield tons of iron bars if demolished, as now proposed. 3. Apparently even a pet dog saw the necessity of collecting scrap. This one brings in a tin can. 4. By noon yesterday the scrap pile had reached proportions like this. 5. Entrance gate and fence at Monument Park, the scrapping of which met with impassioned protest from Fitchburg citizens.

U. S. Fishing Craft Takings Amount to Several Hundred

Log of the Port of Boston

With about half of the Boston fleet of trawlers, and many draggers taken over by the Government, and thereby causing serious curtailment in production of sea food, New England fishing interests are today discussing the report of the War Shipping Administration that discloses the extent of such requisitioning throughout the entire United States.

The report carefully avoids disclosing how many craft have been taken over, but admits that it amounts to several hundred, ranging from small pleasure craft to fishing trawlers and ocean-going tugs. Used primarily for patrol boats and in some instances submarine chasers, the small craft play an important role in the war effort, the report states.

Most of the small boats which are 1,000 gross tons or less, are requisitioned for title or charter. Prices paid range from $750 for small pleasure launches to $300,000 for large, steel trawlers, and the fleet includes fishing boats, purse seiners, harbor tugs, deep-sea tugs, ferryboats, excursion boats, sea-going yachts, power launches, barges, scows, and lighters.

In the War Effort

Two Boston steamship men—Joseph B. Corbett and Alfred Connolly—have joined the rapidly growing ranks of shipping people who are engaged in the war effort. These officials, long with the freight department of the United Fruit Company, are now with James H. Keane, Port Auditor of War Shipping Administration, at 89 Broad Street.

Oppose Tariff Shift

Elimination of the Army Base, and Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, both in South Boston, from the status of "stations" as proposed in a terminal tariff of the Boston railroads, will be opposed at a hearing called by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, Sept. 15. Opponents claim the move would shift the cost of handling much import-export freight from the railroads to the shipper or receiver.

Parkhurst as Delegate

Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority and Andrew F. Lane, Manager of that organization, are attending the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Association of Port Authorities at Hamilton, Ontario, this week. Speakers included Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief, Transportation Division, Army Service of Supply.

Maritime Officers

National officers of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have been declared re-elected for a two-year term, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston agent, Joseph Curran, president; Ferdinand Smith, National Secretary; Howard McKenzie, Frederick N. Myers, and Jack Lawrenson, Vice-Presidents, were re-elected, Mr. McGowan said. One of the first duties falling to the President after re-election was writing a letter of thanks to A. C. Bastes, Governor of a district in Portuguese East Africa, for walking 25 miles through a jungle to reach the temporary camp of 41 survivors of a torpedoed American ship, who were members of the M. M. U. The Governor arranged temporary assistance and relief.

To Study Labor

Douglas V. Brown of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been assigned by the War Department to study waterfront labor conditions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and to submit recommendations for War Department policy in its relations with port workers. Since the War Department has taken over directly much of the shipping that once was handled by private contractors, it has become a large scale employer of waterfront workers, "inheriting" the labor problems at the various ports.

Show Needed Metals

"Bottleneck" metal items, critically needed in the war effort, will be displayed in an exhibit of the War Production Board throughout New England from now to Oct. 10, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce with headquarters at Boston. The exhibit will be in large Greyhound trucks on the main thoroughfare adjacent to leading hotels or Chambers of Commerce.

Leon Stone.

Popular Revere Exhibit Extended

The Paul Revere exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which has attracted more than 100,000 visitors since July 1, will be extended to Oct. 11, instead of closing today as previously planned.

This exhibition presents a picture of the culture and personalities of the great patriot and craftsman and includes the Museum's noted collection of Revere silver. The walls of the gallery are hung with portraits by Copley and Stuart, not only of Revere and his wife but also of his friends, including Samuel and John Adams, John Hancock, Joseph Warren and Henry Knox. There are also prints by Revere, among them the "Boston Massacre," pirated from Henry Pelham; and contemporary furniture and textiles.

More Motor Maintenance Recruiting Due

Recruiting officers from Washington will return to Massachusetts next week to enlist men for two additional maintenance companies for servicing motorized equipment of the United States Army, the Massachusetts State Auto Dealers Association, Inc., sponsors of the recruiting drive, announced.

Skilled craftsmen in many trades are needed for these maintenance companies, the announcement said. Among the skilled workers required are blacksmiths, carpenters, draftsmen, divers, electricians, machinists, automobile mechanics, painters, tinsmiths, small arms hobbyists, storekeepers, to name only a few.

Here is the schedule to be followed by the recruiting officers: Monday, Sept. 15, Lawrence, Public Library; Tuesday, Sept. 15, Springfield, office of Arthur E. Center, Inc., 500 Columbus Avenue; Wednesday, Sept. 16, New Bedford, office of Peirce & Hook, 443 Kempton Street; Thursday, Sept. 17, through Sunday, Sept. 20, Brookline Village, office of T. C. Baker Company, 31 Boylston Street, from 9:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today with gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Occasional drizzle, extreme east portion this morning. Slightly warmer this afternoon. Little change in temperature tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Occasional drizzle in southwest portion this morning. Warmer this afternoon. Slightly warmer in interior tonight.

New Hampshire: Occasional drizzle near coast this morning. Slightly warmer today ending over north portion tonight.

Vermont: Warmer today and over north portion tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer this afternoon. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:11 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 1:21 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 1:32 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Monday, 2:16 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:21 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:39 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Quincy Campaign Enlivened By 13 Mayoralty Candidates

Thirteen prominent Quincy men have been named by politicians as possible successors to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, who will resign at the close of his term this year to enter the armed forces. Only one, however, has officially announced his candidacy. He is Councilman Neil A. McDonald.

Because the mayoralty campaign is thrown into the open by the resignation of Mayor Burgin, who is completing his third successive term, the primary looms as one of the largest in the history of the city.

The potential candidates, in addition to Mr. McDonald, include: John D. Mackay, State Senator; Joseph L. Whiton, State Representative and Quincy World War Mayor; Charles A. Ross, former Mayor; Perley E. Barbour, former Mayor; Thomas J. McGrath, former Mayor; William W. Jenness, City Council President; Frank N. Orcutt, Councilman from Ward 6; Laurence J. Curtin, Councilman-at-large; John P. Flavin, former State Representative, City Councilman and School Committeeman; Myron N. Lane, State Representative and Assistant District Attorney; Joseph O'Brien, former secretary to Mayor Burgin; and Robert A. Zottoli, attorney for the Independent Union of Fore River Workers.

Foreign Trade Convention To Sit in Boston

Manufacturers, shippers and businessmen from all parts of the country are expected to gather in Boston Oct. 7 to 9 for the twenty-ninth annual National Foreign Trade Convention, one object of which is to keep American businessmen up-to-date in an understanding of world events that are shaping the foundations of a new world era.

Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, under whose auspices the convention is being arranged, is today in Boston mapping out details of the convention and completing final plans for the three-day meet.

Aim of the convention, he said, is to bring the delegates into contact with the heads of Government Departments and wartime controlling agencies so that the difficulties of foreign traders, banks, and other co-operative agencies, due to priorities and other restrictions may be smoothed out as far as possible by amelioration of present exacting and confusing conditions. Scarcity and uncertainty of shipping is, of course, an overriding problem of continuous concern to the shipper.

Another objective is consideration of the problem of reconstruction, for which a special session of the convention will be arranged at which the views of both the Government, and of industrialists will be presented in the light of current events that are giving form to the new world order, and in the light also of British proposals as to the conduct of international trade after the war, said Mr. Thomas.

In view of the complexity of the issues which confront the maintenance of our foreign trade, banking and investments, this convention is expected to be the most outstanding of its predecessors, from the viewpoint of constructive discussions, planning, debate, co-operation with Government and the recommendations to be made in our final declaration, he said.

Highest Potato Price for Years

ORONO, Maine, Sept. 12 (AP)—The highest average cash receipts for potatoes in several years, $197.45 in acre, were received by 105 Aroostook County growers for their 1941 crop, reports G. A. McLaughlin, Maine Extension Service economist.

A summary of potato sales books, Mr. McLaughlin said, showed the 105 farmers-raised 3,778 acres of potatoes and had an average yield of 118 barrels to the acre. They received an average price of $1.95 a barrel for all potatoes sold. The average price for United States No. 1's was $2.03 with certified seed bringing $2.52.

"Sixty-one per cent of the farmers in this group received less than the average income per acre," Mr. McLaughlin said, "in some instances due to low yields and low prices. Whatever the cause of these low incomes, better farm management practices would have paid good dividends."

Women Proposed As Mail Carriers

Possibility of using women mail carriers and clerks in the 25 cities and towns of the Boston postal district to replace men who have joined the colors moved closer to reality today with the announcement that 450 male postal employees in the Boston Postal District are now serving their country.

Several of the elligibles to fill these vacancies have also enlisted or been drafted and one official said, regarding the use of women, "it's bound to come."

All N. E. Sears Stores To Require Old Bike Tires

Sears, Roebuck stores throughout New England will require purchasers of new bicycle tires to turn in an old tire for scrap, according to an announcement made to the War Production Board by Alexander J. Jardine, manager of the Boston store.

Dr. McConaughy Heads China Relief

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP) — Wesleyan University announces that Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of the University, had been granted a year's leave of absence to serve as President of United China Relief.

The action was taken by the University Board of Trustees, meeting in New York City, and Dean Victor L. Butterfield was named Acting President for the college year.

United China Relief is a group of eight American agencies which banded together in 1940 to aid China. It has its headquarters in New York City, and Dr. and Mrs. McConaughy will move there Sept. 21.

Grocers Protest Vast Data Call

Bay State grocers have protested the inspection and record-breaking requirements of the Office of Defense Transportation general order regulating trucks. This pyramiding of Government demands for detailed record keeping on the part of the man with a small business must be curtailed, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' & Provision Dealers' Association. The grocers of Massachusetts are fully aware of the need to conserve their tires and equipment and have taken the lead in the conservation program by drastically revising their delivery schedules to cut their mileage 50 per cent or more, said Mr. McCabe.

Chamberlayne Observance

The fiftieth year of the Chamberlayne School and Junior College, formerly located on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, will be observed at its new home at 112 Beacon Street, overlooking the Charles River. Chamberlayne was founded by Miss Catherine J. Chamberlayne in 1892. Since 1932, it has been under the direction of the Misses Theresa and Anna Leary. In that year the Junior College Division of Chamberlayne was formally established.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, in the Universalist Church, Middle Street, Gloucester, at 3:30 p. m.

The New England Museum of Natural History will present free to the public a program of nature movies of special interest to children at 3 p. m.

A musical program will be presented at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Mariam Burroughs, Violinist; Albion Metcalf, Pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, at 2 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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26 Cities Show 33.2 P. C. Drop In Traffic Fatalities in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Application of sound rules of traffic law enforcement has reduced fatalities in 26 cities, ranging in population from 35,500 to 1,623,000, during a year when safety of workers and of equipment is vital to the war effort.

The Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, reports that during the past six years those 26 cities, located in 13 states, have reorganized their traffic control programs with the division's assistance. For the year ended June 30, 1942, they showed a 33.2 per cent decrease in their traffic fatality rate as compared with the year preceding the organization's assistance.

The 26 cities had an average rate of 24.7 fatalities for each 100,000 of population for the year prior to the organization of their traffic divisions. For the 12-month period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, the same cities had a rate of 16.5 fatalities for each 100,000 of population. Total fatalities decreased from 1,842 to 1,309—a reduction of 28.9 per cent.

Cities which achieved outstanding reductions in their traffic fatality rates include Greenwich, Conn., 80.9 per cent; Evanston, Ill., 62.6 per cent; Atlanta, Ga., 61.8 per cent; Knoxville, Tenn., 53.7 per cent; Saginaw, Mich., 53.4 per cent; Cleveland, Ohio., 41.2 per cent; and Gary, Ind., 38.4 per cent.

Percentage in 3 Cities

Broken down into population groups, the 26 cities which have been served by the Safety Division show the following figures:

The three cities of 500,000 or more population—Detroit, Cleveland and San Francisco—reduced their traffic fatality rate by 32.4 per cent. Fatalities for the year prior to Safety Division assistance totaled 760. For the 12-month period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, they were reduced to 514.

The Safety Division completed its reorganization work in Los Angeles, which has a population of 1,238,048, on Jan. 1, 1942. With 254 fatalities for the first six months of 1941, the city reported but 185 fatalities during the corresponding period this year. This represents a reduction of 27.2 per cent during the first six months in which the Safety Division's program was in force.

The eight cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population range reduced their fatality rate 28.2 per cent. Traffic fatalities for the year preceding reorganization totaled 670. During the 12-month period ended June 30, the total was reduced to 481.

Ten cities ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 had 335 fatalities in the year prior to traffic division reorganization, and reduced the total to 273 fatalities during the 12-month period ending June 30—an 18.5 per cent reduction.

58 Per Cent Reduction

In the 50,000 to 100,000 population range, four cities had a combined total of 62 traffic fatalities prior to traffic division reorganization. The period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, showed only 36 fatalities for these cities, a reduction in the fatality rate of 58 per cent.

Greenwich, Conn., is the only city with less than 50,000 population in which Safety Division reorganization work has been done. With 15 fatalities for the year prior to assistance, the city reported but five fatalities during the 12-month period ended June 30.

In all, the Safety Division has reorganized the traffic control programs of 28 cities. Reorganizational work in two cities—Los Angeles and San Diego—was not completed until the latter weeks of 1941, too late for 12-month comparisons.

"Traffic efficiency is indelibly identified with industrial and military efficiency," Lieut. Robert E. Raleigh, Acting Director of the Safety Division, said. "With the tremendous increase in industrial and military traffic, both of which are of critical importance, traffic control and accident prevention are more important today than ever before.

"Safety Division services are available to both cities and states. At a time when manpower and resources must be used to the fullest extent, every police department should re-examine its traffic problem."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Slashing the Wind Out Just in Time

Berdanier, Medina Daily Journal

The Dragon Got Wings

Note on French Cargo Fleet Said to Indicate Axis Losses

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new Nazi note to Vichy, reportedly demanding that France turn over to Germany between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of the French merchant fleet, can be taken as an indication that Axis shipping losses in the Mediterranean have reached the point where they are acute.

British and Allied air forces have been constantly pounding Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply-lines in the Mediterranean, and British submarines have taken a heavy toll of Axis convoys en route from Italy to Libya and Axis-held ports in Egypt.

It is therefore very likely that Germany and Italy are beginning to run short of shipping in the Mediterranean and are anxious to obtain delivery of at least part of the French merchant fleet. This would explain the urgency with which Germany is reported to have demanded of Marshal Pétain that he turn over part of the fleet.

When the war started, France possessed an important merchant marine of almost 3,000,000 tons composed of 1,200,000 tons of cargo vessels, 960,000 tons of packet boats, 256,000 tons of tankers, and 259,000 tons of mixed vessels. Almost 2,400,000 tons of the French merchant fleet were seagoing ships of more than 1,000 tons displacement each. Yet before the war construction of new ships in France had not kept step with the necessities of a modern merchant marine.

In spite of increasing government subsidies to the shipyards and navigation companies, costs of shipbuilding were excessively high in France and shipowners hesitated to replace their obsolete crafts by new construction. This explains why large numbers of French merchant vessels had accumulated long service records. Only 11.3 per cent of the French ships were motor-vessels, and the speed of 85 per cent of the French cargo-vessels was as low as 12 knots.

Big Passenger Ships

On the other hand, however, the French fleet included some of the biggest and most modern passenger ships of the world, such as the Normandie, and Pasteur, the Ile de France, and the Champlain. Several important units of the French fleet were burned at sea and the big liner Normandie burned and capsized in New York Harbor.

A recent review of the French shipping situation, which was published by the Royalist newspaper L'Action Française in Vichy, indicates that the French marine has suffered very heavy losses since the war. Among the French liners sunk or captured by the British are the Ile de France, the Cuba, the Pasteur, the Chantilly, the Campiègne, the President Doumer, the Théophile Gautier. Many others have disappeared. The Champlain had been torpedoed by the Germans near Bordeaux in June 1940. The 33 French merchant ships remaining intact include not a single one of the once proud North Atlantic service (French Line).

French shipping losses, however, had been much less serious in cargo vessels.

Several cargos have been captured by the British Navy, and others—among them several tankers—are immobilized at Martinique and in neutral ports. Even so, approximately half of the French prewar tonnage is still intact and more than 1,000,000 tons are probably at the disposal of the Vichy authorities.

French Shipyards

When the Germans conquered France, most of the French ships in the Atlantic ports succeeded in reaching French bases in the Mediterranean. Many of these ships have been idle for months but a number of units served to establish a fairly regular service between the French Mediterranean Coast and the North African Colonies. Weekly arrivals of vessels in Marseille harbor run as high as 60,000 to 100,000 tons. The British allowed these ships to slip through the blockade but 70 to 80 per cent of the merchandise they carried was confiscated by the Germano-Italian Armistice Commission.

The French possessed important shipyards, especially on the Atlantic Coast, and their capacity of production was estimated at 250,000 tons of shipping yearly. Actual production, however, never came up to the yards' capacity and only 75,000 tons a year were built before the war. When the Germans occupied the French Atlantic Coast, however, they immediately undertook to reorganize shipbuilding yards and to speed up production. Lack of raw materials and of sufficient skilled man power interfered with the execution of the German projects, while, at the same time, the naval yards at the Atlantic Coast were subjected to almost daily British air attacks.

Reports from Occupied France indicate that a large part of the French shipbuilding yards have been destroyed, and that not until August, 1942, was the first post-Armistice ship — the 7,000-ton Olinda—launched at the Penhoet yards at St. Nazaire.

Although handicapped by the shortage of steel and other materials, the French yards at the Mediterranean coast have succeeded in completing several modern ships, among them three or four mine sweepers for the French Navy, several cargo vessels and the steamers Marshal Pétain and Kairouan. Vichy sources, moreover, indicate that the keels for other ships have been laid.

Patterson Hails B-24 Warplane

DETROIT, Sept. 12 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson forecast today that "one day soon, traffic will jam the air roads from Willow Run to Tokyo and Berlin, and those roads will be crowded with four-motored B-24 bombers produced at Willow Run."

Addressing an audience gathered for ceremonies dedicating the opening of the Willow Run road system, Mr. Patterson praised the performance of the B-24, which the British call the "Liberator," and the B-17, the "Flying Fortress. He said "still better ones are on the way."

"There is not yet a full understanding," he said, "of the significance of the battles in which our Flying Fortresses have been engaged over German-occupied Europe. Such performances by our heavy bombers must be multiplied many itmes before our ultimate objective is attained, and as we penetrate deeper into enemy country our losses will inevitably rise and we must take them with courage and understanding if we are to succeed."

Uruguay 'Prebelligerent' In Giving Hand to Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The war has reached the gateway to the Rio de la Plata and, amid rumors of U-boats in the estuary, Uruguay immediately extended its sympathy and policy of nonbelligerency to Brazil. Argentina followed soon afterward, but it was Uruguay which revealed the spontaneity and warmth of the true friend anxious to co-operate in the defense of a threatened neighbor.

The expression of solidarity and the concession of nonbelligerent rights seem, perhaps, of little account, but the Brazilians appreciate the transparent sincerity of a virtual ally and the fact that, in granting nonbelligerent rights, Uruguay really wants Brazil to make use of its ports and other coastal facilities in the fighting association with the United Nations.

It is officially stated that these two measures are only "for the moment." An opening has been left for almost-certain revision within a short time. President Baldomir and his Foreign Minister, Alberto Guani, made it clear that the opening is for more advanced steps which may be taken as soon as the international situation and the protection of Pan-American interests demands these.

Meantime, the whole nation is alert. It is necessary to watch the land and river boundaries, as Axis agents flee from Brazilian vigilance and seek greater freedom in the south for their plotting and spying. Argentina, of course, has greater responsibilities than Uruguay in this connection, because the Uruguayan clime has long been unfavorable to totalitarians.

Coastal Protection

First importance, however, is given to coastal protection, as the whole battle front of the eastern seaboard can now be said to extend as far south as the Rio de la Plata, with Montevideo gaining in importance as the most southern base. There should be no mistake about this—Montevideo is, to all intents and purposes, a United Nations base, and as such will be placed at the disposal of Brazil and all Allies resisting the Axis.

But this also means that Uruguay is running greater risks in the cause it has embraced. It has been running risks for some time. That is why the United States has given a large measure of preference to the shipment of arms to this Republic. Both countries have cause for satisfaction in their early preparations because it is necessary, with Brazil's formal entry into the war, for Uruguay to commence what may be described as the kind of prebelligerent work in which Brazil was engaged about three months ago.

Thus the newly arrived reconnaissance and seaplane bombing machines from the United States are now in the air looking for the foe, which it is almost certain, will move south as the submarines defenses along the Brazilian coast become more efficient. It is likely that Germany may seek an excuse to war on Uruguay, because the Rio de la Plata maritime traffic is of vital importance to the Allies, particularly Britain. If Germany has overcome the difficulties of long-distance submarine operation, is it likely to neglect the route of the many and big meat carriers from Buenos Aires and La Plata to Britain?

It is known that the seaplane bombers now operating from Uruguayan shores are carrying bombs and depth charges. These will be used—perhaps already have been used—if enemy submarines are located.

Three Ships on Guard

The three Uruguayan Coast Guard ships, Paysandu, Salta, and Rio Negro, are already maintaining watch on the Uruguayan coasts of the Atlantic and Rio de la Plata. They were ready for and commenced this task the day after Brazil joined in the war. Their mission is to see that no ships of foreign nations offer any danger in jurisdictional waters. They are assisted by several light seacraft obtained from the United States.

The main maritime bulwark remains the protective system organized three months ago when Allied warships began to set up escorts for shipping in and out of the Port of Montevideo, where, it should be remembered, Britain also has nonbelligerent rights.

If and when the Axis submarines move southward, the Allies will be provided with one good base at least and already well organized for the defense of the Plate estuary. There are also other bases, such as Punta del Este, farther out in the Atlantic, whence aircraft can strike at the enemy.

The position today is that Uruguay has declared itself to be whole-heartedly on the side of Brazil in the war which the Axis has forced upon the people of the Americas. This country has not declared war—so far—but it has placed itself in a condition of prebelligerency so far as its neighbors and friends are concerned, and it is clear that, short of actual hostilities, it has ranged itself definitely against Hitler and everything for which he stands.

Francis L. Jandron Elected Director of Mother Church

The Christian Science Board of Directors announced today the election of Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to be a Director of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Jandron succeeds Mr. William P. McKenzie, deceased, and has been nominated for the Trusteeships heretofore occupied by Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Jandron has resigned from the office of Trustee of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Jandron, who is a native of Canada, was educated in the island of Jersey and in London, England. He was actively engaged in industries in Canada and the United States for 17 years, during which time he had become treasurer and assistant general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company at Detroit, Michigan. In 1921, he withdrew from a business career, so that he might devote his entire time to the practice of Christian Science healing.

After uniting in membership with The Mother Church in 1911, and with Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mr. Jandron served his branch church as First Reader, director, and chairman. He received instruction in the Normal Class in the Board of Education in 1925, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Jandron served continuously as Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of Michigan from 1926 until 1935, when he was elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. During his service in this capacity, he filled engagements throughout the United States and Canada, also in Continental Europe, where he lectured in English, French, or German, in Denmark, France, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. In March, 1939, he was elected a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Jandron will continue to hold the meetings of the Association of his Pupils in Detroit.

America's Air Force in India Pushing Expansion to End Job

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 12—The American Air Force in India and its complementary services are concentrated on the job of expansion. The first contingent began operations in April with an attack on Japanese warships invading the Bay of Bengal. They have been following this up in succeeding months with sorties over Occupied Burma.

The Ferrying Command achieved recognition with a hazardous aerial evacuation of Burma under the leadership of Col. Caleb Haynes, now commanding the American Bomber Task Force in China.

With the RAF, they brought out more than 8,000 military and civil evacuees, and when the Burma Road was closed the Ferrying Command inherited the job of flying in supplies to China.

Meanwhile the Air Service Command and the Supply Service are quickly erecting new buildings and laying the groundwork to maintain a big air force, while the British have speeded work on new airdromes. A network of office buildings and barracks have been thrown up in record time for India by natives, with women carrying brick mortar on their heads to the masons. To build one airfield 10,000 natives were employed.

Done Remarkable Job

Americans have done a remarkable job of working in this adverse climate where dust is injurious to engines and where birds build nests overnight in vital parts of airplanes; where dust storms sweep airports and heat interferes with efficiency of even the machines.

An American plane factory is gradually getting to the point of full operation here, but all the planes the air force is now using were flown from home.

This air force, like its brother in China, is still small in comparison to other fronts and at present is restricted by the immediate demands of this theater. Its potentialities are being pushed to the utmost by the new commander, Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, recently transferred from China.

Among the various posts Delhi is considered the best because of the comfortable hotel quarters and new barracks where food is good and a man can have his own personal servant if he wishes to pay a small monthly cost.

Diet From U. S. Canned Goods

American canned goods constitutes the main diet, and the kitchens are run by American Army cooks. The laundry, however, is done by Indian dhobis who beat the clothes on a rock in the river instead of using soap. When Mark Twain first saw this method of washing he remarked, "This is the first time I ever saw a man trying to break a rock with a shirt." But it is the buttons that break and not the rock. The British Army early learned its lesson and now uses rubber buttons on its uniforms.

The American soldiers have a good time three nights a week when they go to town in busses. Sometimes they dine at a hotel, then go to a ballroom to dance to American music played by an English orchestra. They generally go stag, pairing up with English girls who are there.

No Ceiling on Christmas Tree, Says Notice Released by OPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—There is to be no ceiling on Christmas trees. The Office of Price Administration has exempted from its general maximum price regulation trees, mistletoe, holly, ferns, plants and other greenstuffs used for Christmas decorations.

If you think this is unimportant, or if you feel that it is too early to talk about Christmas trees in any case—neither fact is true in so far as it concerns those whose business is bringing the cheer of evergreens to the homes of America.

Since early August men have been in the forests selecting and marking the trees,—and from September on, the fragrant cargoes will move from the hills of New England, from the woods of the Great Lakes northern regions and from the timbered mountain slopes of the Pacific Northwest.

They will be stored in warehouses—you won't see them until shortly before Christmas and when you do, will you recognize them?

Ridiculous—, you say, of course, you would know evergreens—but would you other than to know that they are evergreens?

Christmas tree buying is some weeks ahead, but so that you will be informed when you do go to market, here are a few pointers:

If the leaves are flat and scale-like, the tree you are looking at is a cedar. But if, as is most likely the case, it has needle-like foliage it may be either a spruce, hemlock, true fir, or Douglas Fir, or pine.

If it is a pine—although it is rarely that pines are used for Christmas trees—the needles will be in groups of from two to five needles each, and the needles will be long—more than two inches anyway.

One of the best holiday trees is the spruce,—which you can tell even in the dark because its foliage is very prickly to the touch. These rather stiff, sharp needles grow from little bumps on the bark.

Ratio of 'C' Books In N. Y. C. Fairly Low

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Approximately 56,500 passenger car owners in New York City have received "C" gasoline ration books, Lee S. Buckingham, New York State Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced today. This is nine per cent of the 639,831 car owners who registered for basic "A" books.

The figure compared with an average of about 13 per cent of "A" book owners in other sections of the gasoline rationed eastern seaboard who received supplemental "C" books, Mr. Buckingham said.

Local boards in the five boroughs reported that they have issued 188,555 "B" ration books, representing 29 per cent of the total number of registered passenger car owners.

Knudsen Opens Industrial Safety Drive With Plea to Guard Nation's Manpower

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen declared last night that "there is just so much manpower, just so many men and women, and no more, to do the production job" and predicted that "the time is not far distant when we will be scraping the bottom of the barrel."

When that time arrives, Lieut. General Knudsen added, "anything which needlessly costs war production a single hour of a single worker is striking a blow on what may then be the weakest sector of the whole production front."

He asserted, in an address prepared for a dinner given in his hnoor to launch a national industrial safety drive, that last year $18,000 workers lost their lives while on the job" and "in all, injuries came to 4,000,000 American workers."

"Figures for the first six months of 1942 show increases in accidental deaths of workers which range all the way from 8 per cent in New York to 51 per cent in West Virginia," Lieut. General Knudsen said. "Since Pearl Harbor, every day has seen 11,500 workers killed or injured."

The safety program has become particularly vital, he said, because of "the introduction of hundreds of thousands of women into jobs that the difficult and hazardous; the shift in types of work which millions of workers have made, presenting problems to which they are not accustomed; and the employment of older people."

"An immediate reduction in industrial accidents is urgent," he declared. "Even more vital, measured in deaths and injuries, is an intensification of efforts to prevent the highway and home mishaps that have been exacting almost twice the toll that on-the-job accidents have claimed."

Dieppe Prompts Hitler To Ask for Fleet Again

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 12

The British Press Association says that Adolf Hitler has renewed his demands for control of the French fleet since the United Nations raid at Dieppe in order to bolster his European costal defenses.

The Press Association said some reports claim that Hitler renewed his demands in a personal message to Marshal Pétain, and that the Führer was so eager to press his arguments he was "prepared to see Pétain personally."

In return, the Press Association said, Hitler was reported to have offered to release more French prisoners of war and transfer control of Bordeaux on the South Atlantic to Vichy.

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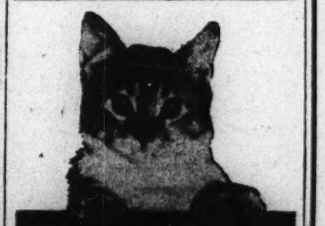

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Clubwomen Stress War Relief Work as Bay State Federation's Season Begins

No Traditional Touch Missing At Tomorrow's Brockton Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 12—With the full flavor of rural New England predominant, the Brockton Fair—1942 wartime edition—prepared today for a gala inaugural of its sixty-eighth annual season here at noon tomorrow.

"The stage is set," President Harold G. Morse promised, and Secretary Frank H. Kingman echoed his associate's statement with, "All we need is weather. We have the show, and it's ready."

As the big Brockton event approached its once-a-year week in the limelight, fair officials predicted that attendance figures will hit at least normal averages. For weeks, they have invited the public to "share your car and share the Fair," a timely slogan which they believe will be carried out by thousands. Fast, convenient schedules have been arranged for others coming by bus or train.

Fairgrounds activities, in high gear all week, mirrored the optimism voiced by officials, exhibitors, and showmen. All day yesterday a stream of cars and trucks loaded with cargoes, ranging from home-grown pumpkins to thoroughbred horses, poured through the gates to be ready for Sunday's opening deadline.

Sunday has been designated "Army and Navy Day" in tribute to the armed forces.

21 New Waacs Off to Iowa

Twenty-one new members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps left South Station today for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, three to attend the officer training school, 12 to train as auxiliaries, and six to receive basic auxiliary training at the air warden school.

The officer candidates are: Mary J. Anderson, Reading; Jessie E. Dodge, Natick, and Phoebe M. Fitz, Brookline.

The auxiliaries include: Helena L. Cain, Holyoke; Doris E. Champion, Lawrence; Mrs. Mary W. Crook, Newton; Edith Jacobs, Portland, Maine; Louise Kelley, Newport, N. H.; Alice L. Leach, Warren; Dorothy O'Hare, Mattapan; Elizabeth Rennie, North Andover; Viola Sideris, Manchester, N. H.; Pearl E. Widfeldt, Woburn; Maude M. Williston, Needham, and Rita O'Donnell, Dorchester.

Those who will attend the air warden school are: Mary L. Thomas, Roslindale; Ruth K. Wilkie, Boston; Mrs. Ruth Henry, Melrose; Mrs. Edyth R. Logan, West Medford; Mary A. Trask, Boston, and Sylvia Stanwood, West Roxbury.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Charles Dant's Or.; War Bond.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Rainbow Trio; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Army All-Stars-N. Y. Giants.
4:15 p. m.—Second game of double-header. Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude; Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club in London.
8:30 p. m.—California Melodies.
9:00 p. m.—America Loves a Melody.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

For Sunday, Sept. 13

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, Baritone.
5:30 p. m.—Britain to America.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, Tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartette.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants, Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Army All Stars-Green Bay Packers, football game.
5:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
6:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—"Mutual Goes to a Party."
10:30 p. m.—"This is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 14

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

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Gibson Joins In Postwar Discussion

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Emile Cooper conducts his second and final Summer Symphony Concert in a program consisting of Bach's Passacaglia, "Eros and Psyche" by Franck, and "Mephisto Valse" by Liszt, BLUE-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Eugene Conley, tenor, is guest on "America Loves a Melody." He will sing "Ah, So Fair" from Von Flotow's "Martha," Wayne's "Ramona," Romberg's "Gypsy Song." With Marion Claire, Soprano, he sings "The Road to Paradise" and "Will You Remember" from Romberg's "Maytime," "I've Told Every Little Star" and "The Song Is You" from Jerome Kern's "Music in the Air." Miss Claire's solos are Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India," and Lenoir's "Speak to Me of Love." Henry Weber conducts the orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Hugh Gibson, author and former ambassador to Belgium and Brazil, is guest speaker on "People's Platform." The subject to be discussed is "Should We Plan Now for Postwar Reconstruction?" CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Station WEEI tonight becomes a selling agency for war bonds and at 8 p. m. presents for 85 minutes entertainment in which studio talent will take an active part.

Sunday

Selma Kaye, soprano, and Josefa Rosenska, pianist, are guest soloists on "Music Hall on the Air." Miss Kaye sings Oley Speaks' "Morning"; Lisa's Aria from Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame." Miss Rosenska plays Schumann-Tausig's "The Contrabandist" and with the orchestra, Joaquin Turina's "Rhapsodia Sinfonica." The orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee, plays Bach-Bachrick's Sarabande, Andante and Bouree, Ladukhin's "At Twilight," Sibelius' "Romance," Andante and Scherzo from Ouglitzky's Ukrainian Suite, and Percy Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," BLUE-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Phil Saltman resumes his weekly "Piano Club of the Air," WEEI, 1:15 p. m.

"The Radio Readers Digest," is the first of a series of weekly dramatizations, with guest stars from stage and screen, under the direction of William Spier. Lyn Murray is music conductor and Conrad Nagel will be master-of-ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne co-star in "Cowboy Blues" on "First Nighter"; music by Eric Segerquist's orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 6 p. m.

"How Can the Movies Best Contribute to the War Effort" will be discussed on "American Forum of the Air." Participants in the discussion are Rosalind Russell, actress; Col. Darryl Zanuck, director and producer; Sidney Buchman, recently president of the Writers' Guild; Arthur Unger of "Variety," and Irving Pichel, director and producer, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

S. E. Thomason, publisher of the Chicago Times, and Richard P. McKeon, dean, division of the humanities, University of Chicago, will discuss "The Press," on "The Chicago Roundtable," NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"We, the People" presents Staff Sergeant John (Jackie) Coogan, speaking from an Army Training Glider in flight, and Lance Beresford, U. S. Merchant Marine, who will tell of some of his experiences, CBS—WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, Sept. 13

WRUL, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc

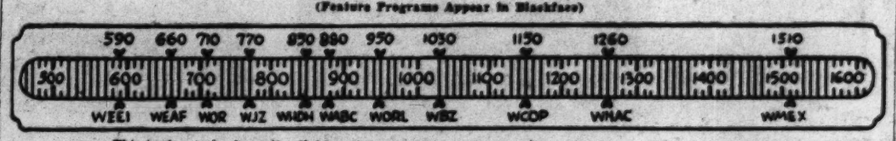
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance; For Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports Roundup.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: Helen Hayes	News Service	News; Reporter; Music.	Army-Navy House Party: variety show; orchestra	Monitor Views the News
12:15		"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time		Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	March Tempo	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	On Guard: Coast Guard	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures	N. E. Girl Scouts' Luncheon	"All Out for Victory"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes		News Service	Baseball Fans Interview	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books": interview	Fantasy in Melody	"Autumn Leaves": Music	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Victory Program
2:15		Fantasy in Melody	"Autumn Leaves": Music	Giants football game	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Matinee in Rhythm	Giants baseball game	News reports
3:00	Pan America Calling	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	Adventures in Research	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Pan America Calling		"Saturday Special"	Giants football game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Report to Nation	Air Express Music	Charles Dant's Orch.	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Report to Nation	Saturday Serenade	Charles Dant's Orch.	Giants football game	Wartime Buying: Music
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii': variety show; News	News	Pan American Holiday	Army All-Stars-Giants	Dance Matinee: records
4:15		Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Second baseball game: Boston Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	Minstrel Melodies		Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: News	Minstrel Melodies		Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook: Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Sports Program	NBC Concert Orch.: H. Leopold Spitalny, cond.	Second baseball game: Braves-Pittsburgh	Terry O'Toole: variety show
5:15		Air Express Music	Sea Dogs Induction	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music
5:30		Music for Young Americans	"Mandolettes"	Sports Matinee	News reports
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbrook				
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball scores; Sports
6:15	Political talk; Songs	Dinner Music	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports Dramatization	Political Talk
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, Talk	News Review		Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says"; McQuarrie's Quiz	Music; Mickey Alpert's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel		"Confidentially Yours"	Political Talk
7:30	Bond Carnival	"Swop Night"	Political Talk	Political Talk: Music	Political Talk: Music
7:45	Bond Carnival	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"		Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Bond Carnival	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose"	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:15	Bond Carnival	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.	"Abie's Irish Rose"		Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Bond Carnival	"Green Hornet": drama	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	California Melodies	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:45	Bond C'nniv'l: News	"Green Hornet": drama		California Melodies	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Your Hit Parade": Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Summer Symphony Concert: Emile Cooper, conductor	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	America Loves a Melody: Marion Claire, soprano; Eugene Conley, tenor; speaker; orchestra	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15			Political Talk		
9:30	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Dance orchestra		Pages From the Classical Album
9:45					
10:00	Serenade"; music.	New Prescott Show	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Paul D. Sieghers	New Prescott Show	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Political talk	Star Party: variety show	Ted Steel's Club: guests	"Tropical Serenade"	Raymond Scott's Orch.
10:45	News; Rideout	Star Party; News	Ted Steel's Club: guests	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Treasure Chest: organ	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance music	Musical Program!	News Service	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45		Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	Religious program	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Church School of Air		Religious service
9:30	War Information Of.	"Let's Be Neighbors"	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	"Let's Be Neighbors"			Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Pan Americana: music	"Highlights of the Bible"	"Uncle Bob": children's program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Pan Americana: music	"Highlights of the Bible"		"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News	Gilbert and Sullivan: operettas
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the Rockies; orchestra	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan: operettas
11:15		Religious services			
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guests	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan: oper.
11:45		Religious services	Olivio Santora, songs		
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	Silver Strings	Dance orchestra	News Report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Political Talk	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Political Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	Concert Miniatures	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Piano Club of Air		Political Talk	Political Talk	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker and chorus	Cavalcade of Song	'CIO Win the War': talk	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45		Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Political Talk	The Pilgrim Hour	Dance Review
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Political talk	The Pilgrim Hour	Dance Review
2:30	Syncopation Piece	Army-Navy "E" Award	Round Table Discussion	The Pilgrim Hour	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	Syncopation: News	Army-Navy "E" Award	Round Table Discussion	The Pilgrim Hour	
3:00	"Spirit of America"	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Army All-Stars - Green Bay Packers football game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	"Boston Salutes Its War Heroes": Speakers	Poetry and organ	Union Close, talk		Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		Pan Americana: music	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir		Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		Pan Americana: music			Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"Boston Salutes Its War Heroes"; Adrian Kostelanetz Or.; soldier guests	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Bay Packers football game	Religious program
4:15		Religious program	"The Army Hour"		Religious program
4:30		O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"; orchestra; choir; soloists; talk	Army All-Stars - Green Bay Packers football game	"Just Quote Me"
4:45					"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; or.; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	game	Variety Hour
5:15		Afternoon Concert	Political Talk	Army-Green Bay game	Variety Hour
5:30		Army-Navy Game	Political Talk	"Halls of Montezuma"; Marine Corps Orchestra	Concert Music
5:45	Cecil Brown, News	Army-Navy Game	Political Talk		Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Political Talk	"First Nighter"; drama	Baseball scores; News
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter"; drama	Political Talk
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry; drama; music	Political Talk; Music	'The Great Gildersleeve': drama	News Service	Religious program
6:45		Billy Paine-Joline, songs		Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	Political Talk	Donald Nelson; Col David Sarnoff; Victory Rally	Lionel Barrymore in "Mayor of the Town"	Religious program	"Uncle Bill": talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley, m. c.	'Bandwagon': Tobe Reed, master of ceremonies	Religious program	"Uncle Bill": talk
7:30	'We, the People, at War': interviews			Young People's Church of the Air	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank Crawford, re-elected President of Altrusa, that this particular club should begin its season with a speaker such as Lieutenant Parker because Altrusa was the first women's service club to be formed in the United States. The Boston Altrusa has a representative in its membership from each professional group in the City, in which there are women.
7:45					
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of the Air	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney, sketch			Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; E Sevareid	Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45				Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15	Star Theater: Jane Froman; or.; songs	"The Parker Family"; Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music		
9:30	Power in "This Above All"	Music; Political Talk		Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45					
10:00	Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra and chorus	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15					
10:30	News; "Pay-Roll Political talk	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy": OEM Dramatic Series	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:45			Religious program		News report
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; "Your Sunday Symphony"	News Commentator	News Service	Stanley Kenton's Orch.
11:15	Bobby Byrne's Or.		Cesar Searchinger: news	Dance orchestra	Allen Roth's Orchestra
11:30	Abe Lyon's Orch.	"Your Sunday Symphony"; News	Authors Playhouse: dramatizations	'Answering You': British Govt. Officials Program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:45	Dance orchestra				Day's End: music
					Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Morning Stripe	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	"Story of Flag"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports: Talk
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Political Talk; Music	George & Dixie	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Network program	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade"	Gene & Glenn, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Musical Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Newscast	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Music; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Army - Navy "E" Award	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45		Joe Rines' Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'		Talk: Attern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Network program	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee: News	'Widder Brown": sketch		Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety show
5:15		International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Follies: "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Let's Waltz"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Major Hoople: comedy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	Major Hoople: comedy	News of the World	Political Talk	News Service
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Political Talk; Music	"How About It, Girls?"; Josephine Cambria, songs
7:45			News Commentator		
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Rising Up the News"	Cole Porter's Music
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Richard Sallinger, News
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; sopr'no; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Political Talk	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False"; quiz		Political Talk	
9:00	Theater: Barbara Stanwyck, Tyrone Power in "This Above All"	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; Marian Anderson; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Counter-Spy"; drama		News Service	
9:30		Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half"; quiz show	Classical Album
9:45		Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Preddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis Orch.	Josephine Antoine; Wm. Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15	Preddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"		Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Political Talk	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored Music	Political Talk	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Rideout	Gay Claridge's Orchestra		Political Talk	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:15	Ray Kinney's Or.	News; Sports	Political Talk	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Lands of the Free"; recorded	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; music
11:45		Music; News			Music; News

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—6:35 p. m.—News' Analysis: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg.; 31.3 m., GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.32 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert Tabaclera Nacional, TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg.; 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

For Sunday, September 13

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Postscript to the News": GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala — 8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m., GSL, 8.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Sir Norman Birkett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 8.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Sept. 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Sept. 14

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc, and 15.41mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

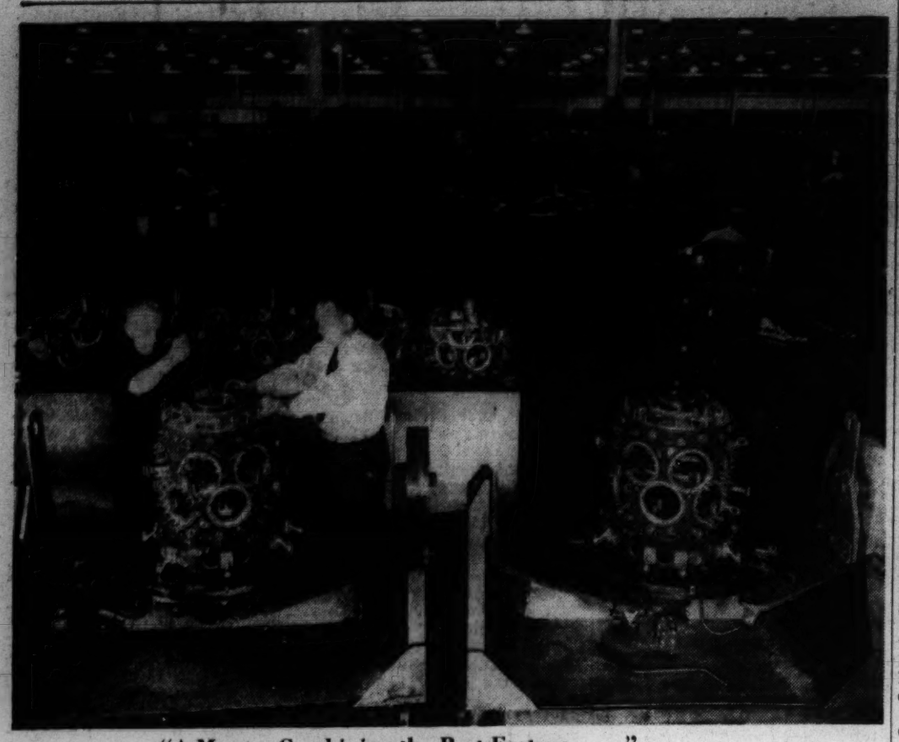
Activities of the Navy Fund To Receive Major Attention

Never has the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs begun a season with more vigor than this year, especially in war relief, which with it has always been a thriving activity. Mrs. John A. Jennings, succeeding Mrs. Walter H. Woods as chairman, has completed arrangements to devote major efforts to Navy Relief Fund activities.

Clubwomen, and others desiring to lend a hand, will find fervent welcome at headquarters, second floor Little Building, Boston, for new or used clothing for women and children. Shoes in good repair are needed, too. Families of Navy men, transported here are sometimes left a bit pinched when husband-father is suddenly shipped off. The families frequently need a helping hand. This the Federation is rapidly equipping itself to give.

In the meantime, of course, England is not being forsaken by any means. Shipments of clothing, toys, and afghans to the British Isles are continuing. Last year they sent off 1,500 homemade

Senator Lodge and Former Governor Curley Figuring in Chief Battles for Votes



"A Merger Combining the Best Features . . ."

The Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corporation, at East Hartford, Conn., has just finished its third successful set of "interchangeability" tests of aircraft engines each composed 50 per cent of parts manufactured by Pratt & Whitney and the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, one of its licensees. Previously, tests had been run of engines made up of Pratt & Whitney and Ford or Buick parts. All the engines went into service as part of the regular production, thus justifying Pratt & Whitney's original contention that in licensing automobile manufacturers it would be able not only to furnish the design but also the "know-how" in double quick time.

Primaries to Be Held in N. H. And Massachusetts Next Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Topped by Monday's general election in Maine, next week's voting will virtually wind up candidate picking for the November Congressional and State elections.

After Tuesday's fare of two-party primaries in five states, a Democratic State convention in Connecticut, and a Senatorial primary run-off in Mississippi, only Democratic and Republican State conventions in Rhode Island, Sept. 28 and 29, and three House nomination run-offs in Louisiana remain to close one of the most apathetic election campaigns in years.

The primaries will be held in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Outstanding battles include an effort to unseat young Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., in Massachusetts. The attempted political comeback in the same State of Democrat James M. Curley, running for the House, and the first try for public office by Mrs. Dorothy Kemp, relative of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the House in Michigan.

Sharing interest with the Maine election of a Senator, governor, and three members of the House will be a contest in Connecticut's Republican district convention between Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, playwright-author, and Miss Vivien Kellems, President of a manufacturing concern, who seek a House nomination in a four-way battle with former Lieut. Gov. Clifford B. Wilson and Daniel F. B. Hickey, wealthy yachtsman-lawyer.

The week's political calendar in brief:

Maine—Election featuring third term nomination bid of Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Republican, who won re-election in 1936 from Louis J. Brann by less than 5,000 in a total vote of more than 300,000; opposed Monday by Democrat Fulton J. Redman, Portland lawyer.

In one of two Congressional races, Mr. Brann, former Democratic Governor, is opposing Robert Hale, Republican lawyer of Portland, who defeated incumbent Republican Representative James C. Oliver in the primary. Representative Margaret Chase Smith, Republican, is opposed by Bradford C. Redonnett, Democrat, while Representative Frank Fellows, Republican, has no opposition. Gov. Sumner Sewall, Republican, is seeking re-election in a contest with George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker and veteran Democratic spokesman.

Connecticut — Fourth District Republican Convention.

Massachusetts—Primary to name candidates for Senator, 14 House seats and Governor. Senator Lodge, seeking second term nomination, is opposed by Courtney Crocker, Boston lawyer who has centered his campaign on Mr. Lodge's pre-Pearl Harbor voting record. Mr. Curley, one-time Governor, former Congressman, three-times Boston Mayor, seeks Democratic nomination in 11th Congressional District in race against Representative Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of former President of Harvard. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, seeks renomination.

New Hampshire—Candidates to be named for Senator, Governor, and two House seats. Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, has opposition for renomination from a textile worker, Arthur J. Gruenler. Seeking the Democratic Senatorial nomination are Francis P. Murphy, former two-term Republican Governor who recently shifted to Democratic ranks, and Alvin R. Lucier.

Connecticut—Democratic State Convention to name candidate for one House-at-large seat and for Governor. Five House District conventions are held separately. Gov. Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, is unopposed for renomination.

Quincy Reservoir May Add Big Area

Plans for the expansion of the Quincy reservoir by flooding an additional 10-acre area will provide an additional 25,000,000 gallons to help meet the City's increased war needs, officials have announced.

The present reservoir, also known as Braintree dam, is owned by the City of Quincy, and water from it is sold commercially. The Fore River shipyard is making serious demands on its capacity and it is expected that the water will drop to its lowest level in mid September.

Ezekiel C. Sargent, Commissioner of Public Works in Quincy, has proposed that the 10-acre area, now being excavated to provide land for the Hingham shipyard, would be purchased by the City after enough dirt had been removed to lower the level to a point eight feet below the normal overflow level of the reservoir.

Associated Press

Clare Boothe Luce

She delivered the keynote address at the Connecticut Republican Convention at Hartford. A candidate for Congress, Mrs. Luce accused the United States Government of fighting a "soft war."

Dorothy Lamour Sells More Bonds

Dorothy Lamour's gold-lined trail of war bond sales led to the Quincy Stadium and Needham's town common this afternoon.

The motion picture star's visit to Fall River and New Bedford yesterday was worth just $4,000,000 in war bonds to those cities, setting her total war bond value to the nation at $86,000,000 since the start of a series of national tours.

She left New Bedford this morning at 10 a. m., appeared at Keith's Field in Brockton at noontime, and intended to be at the Quincy Stadium at 3 p. m. and in Needham at 4:15 p. m.

Servicemen's New Center In Temple Place Opening

A large and completely equipped new recreation center for service men, to be known as the Temple Place Service Men's Center, will be formally opened at 26 Temple Place tonight by the Boston Area Council of Crurches in conjunction with the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Ernest A. Johnson, Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and the Rev. Dana Greeley, President of the Boston Area Council of Churches, will head the list of those invited to the opening ceremonies.

Dr. Norman D. Goehring of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been appointed supervisor of the new Center, and Mrs. Goehring will be Directing Hostess.

The new Club consists of a large dance hall, game room, and a spacious lounge with a piano on the third floor. Recreational equipment such as ping-pong tables, billiard tables, card tables, and dart games have been set up.

Quarters for the hostesses have been provided on the second floor while on the first floor there will be a large writing room and a library.

The new Center will be open to servicemen daily from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Every Saturday night special parties will be held and on Sunday there will be "Open House."

Residents Protest Chemical Elevator

The Weymouth Board of Building Appeals has declined to issue a permit for a loading elevator to the American Agricultural Chemical Company, on the Weymouth Heights railroad siding to speed up handling of chemicals for important war products because of protests of residents that the apparatus would bring noise and dust, according to a spokesman of the firm.

The company seeks to construct a 38-foot elevator and hopper to unload chemicals from railroad cars to trucks on a new siding off East Street. Raymond M. Rodger, superintendent, explained today that wartime conditions threaten to cut off the supply of materials reaching the plant by boats. The struction of the equipment is sought as a temporary installation for the duration of the war, he said.

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EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Fishermen's Earnings High

Fishermen are earning more money than ever before, it was disclosed at the Boston Fish Pier today, due chiefly to the fact that the New England fishing fleet has been seriously reduced as a result of the requisitioning by the Government of a large number of trawlers and draggers, which means that the supply of fish is far under normal and prices are abnormally high.

What is said to be a record in high earnings was stocked by a Gloucester dragger, just back in that port with another trip of redfish. It is the Corinthian, under command of Jerome Noble, and hailed by Gloucester statisticians as high-liner of that port's fleet. Since Jan. 1, every man in the crew of the Corinthian has received $4,288.23, the vessel having stocked $88,659 in that period. Each man's earnings average $17.10 a day, a figure that approaches the earnings of war workers enjoying the former schedules of double time for week-end and holiday work.

Fishing authorities forecast earnings of $6,000 a man for that crew by the time the year ends. The Captain's share, larger than the others, is estimated at close to $10,000 thus far this year.

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150 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Tonight at 8:30," featuring Robert E. Perry, Louise Kanasireff in three short Noel Coward plays: "Hands Across the Sea," "Fumed Oak," and "Ways and Means." 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40. (Last day.)

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by the New England Repertory. 8:30.

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Miriam Burroughs, violinist, Albion Metcalf, pianist and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 5:05, 8:16. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts — "The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember," 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:36, 9:46. "Flying With Music," 11:43 a. m., 2:45, 5:47, 8:49.

Kenmore—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:35.

Paramount—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 9, 10:55 a. m., 12:50, 2:50, 4:45, 6:45, 8:40, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:05 a. m., 12:05, 2, 3:55, 5:55, 7:50, 9:50.

Scollay—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—Another feature length comedy with James Gleason and William Tracy, "The City of Stalingrad." "Self-Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travel, "Mexico," "Information Please," "A Wedding in India," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix — "Information Please," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Mexico," "Cruise Sports," Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Black Doll," Nan Grey, Donald Wood. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:45, 6:10, 8:40. "Lady in the Morgue," Preston Foster. 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:48.

Tremont — "Fantasia," 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Uptown—"Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. "10 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:48, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. Continuous 2-11.
Allston: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Smart Aleck," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:46.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:42, 8. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:14, 9:41.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:43, 6:30, 9:35. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2, 5:14.
Coolidge Corner: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.
University: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:35. "March of Time," 3:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Ships with Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2. Continuous 7:30-11.
Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:32, 6:10, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmie Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:10, 4:48, 8:10.
Codman: "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 1:50, 7:43. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:21, 9:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:43.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:37, 6:37, 9:37. "Stardust on Sage," Gene Autry. 2:28, 5:28, 8:28.
Park: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring" Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. 2:30, 6, 9. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "On the Avenue," Madeleine Carroll, William Powell. "Special Investigator." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:44, 6:08, 9:32. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:25, 4:49, 8:11.
Maplewood: "Sea Raiders Serial." "Dead End Kids. 1:56, 4:55, 7:57. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop, 3:35, 5:35, 8:37. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 3:41, 6:42, 9:43.
Mystic: "Moonlight Serenade," Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Strand: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3, 6:10, 9:10. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmie Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:18, 4:36, 7:54. "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:43, 6:01, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Reep the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr., 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, 3:40, 8:25. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Sterling. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 6.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.
Strand: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez, Leo Carillo. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice, Leif Erikson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.
Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Susan Peters. 2:15, 7:54. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:44, 9:19.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Torpedo Boat," Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. "Mystery Ship," Lola Lane. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:40, 8:10. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

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Russians Admit Loss of Novorossisk

Continued from Page 1

of German and Rumanian legions which had previously disrupted its use as a Russian Fleet base.

Protection of Port Russian Strategy

Novorossisk was claimed by the Germans last Sept. 6. Soviet strategy in that region now apparently is aimed primarily at protection of the port of Tuapse, 75 miles farther south.

In the Mozdok area of the Central Caucasus, Moscow reported the capture of prisoners and gains on both the central and Volkhov fronts to the north.

"In one sector of the Central —Moscow—Front, fighting continued on the outskirts of a large inhabited locality," the Soviet Information Bureau said. "Southeast of this locality the Germans, one and one-half regiments strong and supported by tanks, counterattacked.

"The Soviet troops withstood the attack and, in a long engagement destroyed 49 enemy tanks. The Germans suffered heavy losses."

The late summer snowfall in the Caucasus Mountains was reported to have complicated fighting between Russian mountain detachments and Axis alpinists, mantling the slopes below the perpetually icecapped peaks. Cold rains fell earlier this week in the lower Volga regions.

Field dispatches said the Russian Army of the Central Caucasus had destroyed all bridges across a river in the Mozdok region—apparently the Terek—and was closing an iron ring around German forces crowded back to the south bank.

The invaders succeeded in making another crossing of the stream and launched a flanking blow against the Russians, but it failed, the dispatches declared.

German Losses Extremely Heavy

The Army newspaper Red Star indicated the German losses before Stalingrad were among the war's largest.

Field Marshal Feder von Bock was declared to have lost 1,500 men and 30 tanks in a series of seven vain assaults upon a Russian-held settlement west of the city. At one time, the newspaper said, 300 German bombers cruised over the Russian positions, bolstering an artillery barrage with their bombs.

"The flower of German aviation was sent to the Stalingrad front," it declared.

The Berlin Radio said the Russians counterattacked strongly, particularly against wedges driven into their lines north and south of Stalingrad.

Madagascar:

British Units Advance Toward Tananarive

Three columns of British and African troops were reported pushing rapidly across Madagascar toward Tananarive and other key points of the Vichy colony, against negligible opposition, to finish an anti-Axis operation begun with the forceful occupation of the Diego Suarez naval base last May 7.

Gen. Sir William Platt, chief of the British East African Command, directed the forces. Even the Vichy Radio expressed belief that full occupation was just a matter of time, with French defense garrisons totaling only 1,400 troops.

Elimination of Madagascar as a base for Axis agents and submarines was the announced aim.

Radiocasts from the Colonial Government radio station at Tananarive, the capital, were described by British listeners at Port Louis, on the Island at Mauritius, as "curiously impartial and restrained."

Indignation was evident, however, in radio messages from both Vichy, where Pierre Laval said the United States shared "equal responsibility" with the British, and Nazi-occupied Paris.

Some Axis collaborationists in France demanded blow-for-blow reprisals and Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party urged adoption of "an active policy in the Mediterranean."

M. Doriot's followers also called for immediate closing of United States consulates in both Unoccupied France and its colonies. Internment of British citizens at camps next to United Nations' bombing objectives was suggested by pro-Axis Marcel Déat.

Betsiboka River Crossing Made

Vichy reports said a British task force advancing from Majunga had crossed the Betsiboka River and covered half the 200-mile road to Tananarive, a fortified city of 92,000 upon a basaltic ridge 4,060 feet above sea level and linked to the port of Tamatave by a 135-mile railway line.

A second column pushed eastward toward Antisirabe from the beachhead at Morondava. A third moved southward from Diego Suarez toward Ambanja, apparently to supplement the newly landed British detachments in that area.

The French also told of a fourth major approach to the west coast with the arrival of British warships off Tulear, southernmost of the big ports on the Mozambique Channel.

The British decision to complete the occupation of Madagascar was acclaimed by the Chinese press as a vital step in the United Nations conduct of the war.

"By controlling Madagascar," said an editorial in Ta Kung-pa, "Britain will be able to protect not only the Cape of Good Hope but the entire Indian Ocean, thus defending herself against both Germany and Japan."

The new Szechwan daily said the move was essential to the achievement of future successes and would "prevent the Indian Ocean from becoming a dead sea."

Australians to Dine On 'Austerity Meals'

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 11

Prime Minister John Curtin set Sept. 21 as the date on which Australians must start eating "austerity meals."

Beginning then, meals in hotels and restaurants will be limited to three courses and the top prices will be four shillings—about 64 cents—for lunch, five shillings—80 cents—for dinner and three shillings—48 cents—for other meals.

New Guinea:

Allied Bombers Sink Destroyer

United Nations bombers, including a number of Flying Fortresses, attacked Japanese supply lines on land and sea in the New Guinea war theater, setting one enemy destroyer afire and leaving it to sink, as both sides reorganized their forces for a showdown battle on the road to Port Moresby.

The destroyer was observed sinking by the stern, with life rafts and Japanese sailors in the water about it, after the United Nations bombers finished their attack off Normanby Island, a communiqué said. The bombers also scored a "very near miss" on a second destroyer, which was believed to have been damaged.

Normanby Island is north of Milne Bay on the southeastern tip of New Guinea, where a Japanese invasion force was ambushed and destroyed recently. All of the United Nations planes returned safely from the mission.

For the second successive day Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that "the enemy has made no further advances" in the Owen Stanley Mountains, 44 miles from Port Moresby, the vital United Nations base on the southern coast of New Guinea.

Meanwhile, Allied bombers raided the Buna area twice, destroying three grounded aircraft on an airfield and a number of trucks. The airmen said they encountered heavy antiaircraft fire but no opposition in the air.

Buna is the supply base for the Japanese forces moving against Port Moresby.

United Nations bombing units also attacked a building and a small vessel on Teoen Island, northeast of Timor, but results of the raid could not be observed, the communiqué said. It was the first reported attack on this island.

Egypt:

German Positions Shelled by Allies

United Nations artillery batteries in the southern sector of the El Alamein Front shelled the positions of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, but there was little other ground activity to report, a British communiqué said.

Axis air activity was on a slightly larger scale over the battle area during the day and at least two Axis planes were shot down by United Nations fighters, the communiqué said. Many other planes were reported damaged.

British Women in Antiaircraft Work

Wide World

London Women Sight the Enemy

Antiaircraft women speed to their posts at a gun emplacement in the London area. The alarm has already sounded. Women in the background are working on a predictor, a machine which calculates the course, speed, and height of approaching aircraft. They give commands to men, who point the guns accordingly. These women, most of whom belong to the British Auxiliary Transport Service, do everything in the batteries except fire the guns. They have a good knowledge of mathematics and physics and are very adept at handling the delicate and intricate machinery of the 3.7-inch guns and the radio-location apparatus.

British Women Do Everything But Fire Guns

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY'S ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—I never thought I'd hear a woman call "Halt. Who goes there?" But I did at an antiaircraft battery on the outskirts of London.

The woman in the sentry box didn't have a gun that I saw. I thrust my pass at her. She read it, looked at me coldly, and pressed a button.

Another khaki-clad woman joined her.

"Take this person to the guard room," said the first. Thus I passed the gate and was introduced to a "mixed battery," one of the many which is helping defend London from the Luftwaffe.

Two thirds of the personnel are women of Britain's Auxiliary Transport Service, the "Ats." Originally they were attached to the Army, driving officers' cars, doing fatigue in camps and offices, cooking and clerical work.

Ats on Firing Line

Now, as Britain nears the end of its reserves of manpower, the Ats are on the firing line. Recruited from homes, nonessential factories, farms, they do everything in this battery but load and fire the guns—they'd like to do that, too—and a hard-bitten sergeant of the Royal Artillery admitted "they're every bit as good as men."

Almost all the intricate machinery which assists the aiming of the 3.7-inch guns is handled by the women. This includes the radio-location apparatus, the delicate, sensitive machine which puts the finger on German raiders approaching London.

Early in September a mixed battery on the East Coast shot down three of six German bombers destroyed over Britain in a 48-hour period. This London outfit hadn't bagged a German yet, but was hopeful.

There is no hint of parading among these women. Around the gun site, each one has the same standing as men of equal rank. Their barracks are "fixed up very ladylike," a sergeant admitted, but at work they are treated exactly as men.

Below Ground

Below ground, the most intricate bits of machinery are housed in a utilitarian room with Thompson submachine guns and rifles along the walls. Women at telephones heard reports of watchers along the coasts. They plotted the location of enemy planes on charts. They gave directions to the gun crews and transmitted orders.

The women, their trench helmets on the back of their heads, their overcoats buttoned tight, were working the big predictor in a practice "run through" under which conditions of a raid were simulated. They do this three or four times each night.

After the "run through," the girls stood at ease for a moment and immediately their hands moved to rearrange their hair under the heavy steel helmets.

These girls would all go overseas on service if they had the chance.

All of them want to fire the guns. "Why not?" one asked. "Women do that and more too in Russia. We take the same chances in this war as men; why can't we hit back, too?"

Italian News on Trials Handled In Way to Confuse Public

By Mario Rossi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Communiqués from Stefani, the Fascist official news agency, invariably seek to create confusion among the Italians when reporting illegal activities.

That is an old trick used by Mussolini ever since he usurped dictatorial power. It consists in speaking from time to time of trials and sentences against the anti-Fascists in order to terrorize the population, and at the same time in changing the facts to suit the propaganda.

In general, news of certain anti-Fascist activities and their repression are published by the Fascist press by order of the Minister of Press and Propaganda.

Orders Given Press

The press, too, receives the order to mislead the public. The case of Giacomo Ledoni, is typical. The press announced that he had been shot because he profiteered on the "Black Market."

But afterward the press was obliged to tell the truth: Giacomo Ledoni had inspired propaganda against the regime.

Stefani, on the contrary, deals with facts of a certain importance.

For example, some time ago the Italian press carried a communiqué from Stefani announcing that nine persons had been executed, and many others, less than 18 years old, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for acts of revolt at Gorizia.

Underground Minimized

In this case, likewise, the Government tried to create confusion concerning the work of the underground movement so as not to reveal its real nature.

The Government announced that the plot had been organized by Yugoslavs of the Province of Istria annexed to Italy after the last war. But the names of the executed men disclose that they were almost all Italians.

Stefani said that all anti-fascists were Communists, and had Bolshevist emblems on their guns. In all probability, the emblems were painted on the guns in order to terrorize the Italian masses, who, being in great majority farmers and artisans, detest Communism as much as Fascism.

Mussolini does not dare admit that there are democratic anti-Fascists in the Italian underground, because the Italian masses would sympathize with them. By adding that the Communists were Yugoslavs, Stefani tried to create the impression that the major underground groups are not only anti-Fascist, but, as foreigners, also anti-Italians.

The Plot at Trieste

Another example of mystification by the Fascist Government concerning illegal activities may be found in the communiqué of Dec. 2, 1941 from Stefani, announcing the discovery of a plot in Trieste.

According to Stefani, there had been a single group committing many acts of sabotage in many parts of the country. This would be impossible because the area of action of any group is necessarily very limited.

Stefani added that this group had been active for many years before being discovered. This, too, would be very unlikely, as the life of a single group is very short.

To conclude; instead of a single plot there must have been many of them, planned by persons of different ideologies at different times.

Arrest Warrants In South's Tire Case

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration obtained warrants yesterday for the arrest of five Nashville men accused of buying tires illegally, and regional OPA officials said they thought the case was the first of its kind in the United States.

The five were charged with buying tires and tubes without proper certificates from the rationing board. Warrants also were issued for two men named as the sellers.

War Department Gets New Huge Phone Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A private branch telephone exchange large enough to handle the service of a city of 125,000 population is being put in use tonight to serve the growing needs of the War Department.

Situated in the new Pentagon Building on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the exchange will require nearly 300 operators. Bell Telephone Company engineers said it was the world's largest.

Valor of Neutral Press Irks National Socialist Leaders

Continued from Page 1

work not choked by Bolshevism or deported or deprived of their goods, they owe this not to their own Governments, not to England, but solely to the German Wehrmacht and its allies."

High Courage of Press

Despite these threats the neutral press continues to express its own free opinion, and such an attitude needs tremendous courage in view of the many indirect as well as direct attacks to which its editors are subjected daily.

But it means that German misrepresentations are checked up and refuted on behalf of a reading public which has very little contact nowadays with the democratic world outside the European Continent, unless it can listen to the radio services of the United Nations.

Germans, despite all their propaganda about the "New Europe," have failed to prevent outspoken criticism of it in neutral countries.

For example, another Swedish paper devotes a long article to a survey of conditions in Europe which states that not only has the "new order" not been the paradise promised but "through and through it bears the stamp of force and cruelty. It also shows the fear of the strong before their own weakness. The Germans have nowhere won the confidence of the peoples and only the dregs of the nations are working for the Germans. In fact, the populations as a whole are waiting for the first opportunity to throw off the yoke."

"New Europe" Rejected

The most amazing thing, it concludes, is how the German race can be so cruel and ignorant of the inevitable results of this cruelty that no Germans oppose the violence practiced by Naziism.

Such opinions particularly annoy Germans since it means rejection by neutrals of their last propaganda slogan, that of a "New Europe." The conception of Lebensraum—living space—having been completely exposed when they began seizing other peoples' territory, Dr. Goebbels had to discover some ideal expressing the peoples' desires which he could misrepresent for Nazi ends. But this wish for unity among European peoples also has failed and there remains nothing but the application of more and more force and cruelty.

The Germans have done practically everything that can be done to subject populations in countries like Poland and Bohemia-Moravia, except exterminate them entirely. But there still remain a number of countries where they can impose still greater hardships.

Hitherto Denmark has escaped much of suffering of other occupied countries. Premier Buhl's recent broadcast indicates, however, much sterner measures, particularly the introductio nof new penal legislation according to rules applying in belligerent countries, namely, court-martial and the capital penalty. Such legislation will be administered by the occupying country.

In other words, the German control of law courts is to be used for the purpose of checking the anti-German acts, especially sabotage, which have been increasing in recent months.

The Danes, however, even should they be powerless to resist such developments, have no illusions about it. One of their papers declared on Monday last: "It appears that the task of the Danish Nazi Party and its paper Foedrelandit is to provoke acts which may lead to interference from without."

The Danes also in their semi-independent press issued a warning that "experience proves that a nation without independent law courts and its own laws heads for an uncertain fate."

Carole Lombard Honored By Bond Week Memorial

NEW YORK, Spt. 12 (AP)—Proclamation of a Carole Lombard Memorial Week for the sale of war bonds and stamps during the week of Sept. 13 to 19 was made by Mayor La Guardia in a message of welcome yesterday to film actress Hedy Lamarr who is representing the motion picture industry in its September war bond drive.

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Surfeit of Official Orders Centralizes Vichy's Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRENOBLE, Unoccupied France, Sept. 12—An evergrowing avalanche of orders, decrees, and official communiqués pouring out of Vichy all tend to centralize control of the life of the country and make it conform with the restricted life of the Nazi "New Order."

People pick up their morning papers every day to find that a new set of rules has been issued. The latest issue of Le Petit Dauphinois, principal newspaper of this once highly productive city, is almost entirely taken up either with new decrees or news articles announcing new government control measures.

One importantly placed news dispatch from Vichy shows that to the regulations governing distribution of coal is now added minute nation-wide control of firewood. Another decree regulates the planting of potatoes. A third makes it necessary to register before October the exact varieties and quantities of vegetable or flower seed which every householder desires for next spring.

Much Data on Clothing

The number of millions of yards of cloth released by Government control agencies for the manufacture of working clothes and street clothes, the number of millions of pairs of shoes ordered to be made for workers and peasants, and the methods of registration necessary to receive a suit or a pair of shoes, fills another column.

Primary importance is given to a speech by the Secretary of State for Industrial Production at the opening of the Marseille Fair—once famous for variety and invention—in which he announced the Government intention to take over control of all of the Nation's Chambers of Commerce and industrial bodies. An equally prominent place is given to nine rules laid down by the Legion of War Veterans—the one political party allowed under the Vichy regime—by which it proposes to activate the country towards the "national revolution."

The same paper, as all others, gives large space to articles and interviews written to encourage the departure of French workers to Germany.

This day's Petit Dauphinois is no exception. The naturally easy-going French public is pumped full of fresh orders daily. Yesterday the entire working population was informed of a series of official decrees controlling their union activities and the formation of a single syndicate replacing the once powerful syndicates with millions of members. Existent syndicates are ordered to enter bodily into the corporative state. All syndicates are given three months to fall into line.

Le Temps' Warning

Most of the newspapers have become resigned to the role of disseminators of Government orders but the conservative old Le Temps has never ceased calling attention to the dangers of a bureaucracy that slows down the wheels to a standstill.

Despite such warnings the number of regulations is increasing and the number of papers which everyone in business or private life has to fill out for newly organized control offices is in itself an explanation of the shortage of paper. The French have a phrase for it meaning that endless filling out of papers leads only to filling out of more papers.

The public has meanwhile been looking in vain in its newspapers for some explanation or reference to the mass arrests of Jews which are taking place on unprecedented scale. This went on for a week, night and day before the stricken eyes of the population, before the Moniteur of Clermont Ferrand, which is close to Chief of Government Pierre Laval, published the following terse and uninformative explanation:

Newspaper's Opinion

"A lively emotion was manifested recently in certain circles following events in which Jews of various nationalities, refugees in France, have been involved. As always in such cases, the emotion arose from a noble sentiment of pity but founded on uncontrollable information often exaggerated and circulated by people interested in keeping in a troubled state those minds which are generators of trouble. There have been many examples during the past two years. But what is striking in this case is to see certain responsible chiefs of the conduct of men and the direction of their conscience let themselves go under the impulsion of highly honorable but dangerous sentiments and exciting public emotion, furnishing thus to our adversaries arms already prepared which they are only too happy to use against the French Government, the national revolution and French unity."

Continuing for a column with this cryptic language, the article ended with a recommendation to the public to "reflect seriously on the various aspects of a problem as complicated as that of the Jews."

Some other newspapers, but not many, reproduced the Moniteur's curiously reticent article. Otherwise nothing at all has been published on a police action which was strongly denounced by French Roman Catholic priests. The details of these arrests are still only known to the French public by word of mouth.

Volunteers Fix Great Furnace Going Full Blast

MONSANTO, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—There are heroes at home, too.

The world's largest electric furnace, used in production of war-vital phosphorus at the Monsanto Chemical Company's plant, developed a leak in the cooling jacket around the tap hole at the base.

The usual procedure meant shutting down the furnace, seriously crippling the plant's production for a long period.

So a mechanical crew under master mechanic Zip Burgess volunteered to do the impossible.

The men would fix the furnace while it worked on at full blast.

Working under terrific heat, with tons of molten, white-hot slag around the plugged tap hole on which repairs were being made, the crew turned the threatened shutdown into a production victory.

Too rapid action would have brought a torrent of slag down on them.

They won.

The jacket's fixed, and not an hour was lost from production.

Rayon and Cotton 'Zoots' Under Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The new lease on life which wearers of zoot suits saw in prospect when a War Production Board order prohibiting manufacture of the suits applied only to wool went glimmering today when the order was extended to cover other materials such as rayon and cotton.

Frank Walton, Deputy Chief of the War Production Board's textile, clothing and leather branch, who refers to zoot suits as "so-called garments," said the order was amended to eliminate wasteful use of any fabric or material so that essential cloth would be available for the armed forces.

"We feel sure," he added, "that all people, young and old, will cooperate to eliminate waste of cloth."

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'Zeros' Value Termed Due To Imitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The efficiency of Zero fighter planes and other Japanese aircraft is due entirely to Japanese imitativeness and not to any originality or inventiveness on the part of Nipponese aeronautical engineers. This is the conclusion reached by George Nordenholt, editor of Product Engineering, a McGraw-Hill publication, in an article based on information released by the War Department from its study of Japanese attackers shot down at Pearl Harbor.

According to Mr. Nordenholt, Japanese engineers carefully picked over planes they purchased from the United States before the war, copying a design here and another there, incorporating into their imitations various details selected from several different designs of the part they were copying.

The engines of Zero fighters, for example, were found to be an extraordinary conglomeration of parts from various makes of American engines. Similar copying practices were found when engines of the Aichi dive bomber were analyzed. Practically all other equipment on the Nipponese airplanes was found to be based on American and other designs.

Workmanship on the Japanese airplane engines and machined parts usually ranges from good to excellent, the article set forth.

"One might conclude from this," Mr. Nordenholt asserts, "that the Japanese are short on machine tools and skilled mechanics. This is further indicated by the fact that the Japanese gauges and instruments are of distinctly inferior workmanship."

American Yards Now Averaging 82.9 Days a Ship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—American shipyards, turning out Liberty ships at the fastest rate in shipbuilding history, are averaging 82.9 days a vessel, from keel laying to delivery, the Maritime Commission reported Sept. 11.

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland, Ore., a Henry J. Kaiser enterprise, had the best average, 50.2 days, of the 10 yards now making Liberty ships. The slowest average in August was 268.5 days for the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation, where company officials recently complained that workmen were absenting themselves for insufficient cause.

At the time contracts for the vessels were let, it was estimated that 105 days would be required to build a Liberty ship. The August average compared with 241.3 days a ship last January.

Next in speed to the Kaiser firm was the California Shipbuilding Corporation of Wilmington, Calif., which averaged 61.3 days a ship in August. The Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., was third at 61.7 days.

Policy of Equal Wage for Equal Work in Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (CP)—The National War Labor Board has instructed regional boards that a policy of "equal pay for equal work" is to be observed, Labor Department officials made known here.

These instructions will result in women and junior employees who are doing skilled work being paid on a basis comparable with the pay of skilled employees receiving the higher wage rates.

"Basic wage rates, whether a range of rates or a single rate, are to be paid with respect to an occupational classification—not with respect to particular individual employees in a classification," the national board's ruling says.

The instructions provide that an employer may request a War Labor Board to permit the establishment of a new and lower-paid occupational classification with an occupation for which classifications have already been established.

Prisoners of War Mail Via New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced Sept. 11 that censorship of mail to and from prisoners of war and interned or detained civilians had been transferred from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Price said letters sent to such persons should bear the notation on the envelope, "Via New York, New York," and added that the change in location would not delay censorship of prisoner of war correspondence.

At the same time, Mr. Price's office emphasized that until the enemy officially identified an individual and so informed the United States, it was not possible to send prisoner of war letters to persons held by the enemy.

Once the United States is notified that a prisoner of war or a civilian is interned, the next of kin is informed and proper instructions, together with the mailing address, are furnished.

Houston Realty Values At Record as Tax Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON — Today's assessed valuation of Houston property is the highest in the city's history, according to statistics recently announced by the city tax collector.

New Fashions Save Shipping Space

Australians put into new suits and frocks as part of plan to conserve manpower and supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Minister for War Organization of Industry John Dedman has put Australia into "Victory Suits" and "Victory Frocks" as part of the plan to conserve manpower, supplies and shipping space. He has not condemned the people to standardization. Instead he called to his aid a National Council of Clothes Styles, told its members the essential economies he sought, urged them to save the last inch of material, the last minute of labor, but to avoid standardization.

The council, representing designers, manufacturers, retailers, the Government and the consumer studied the question. It found that, by adjusting the width of seams, amount of embroidery, number of buttons, area of shirring and eliminating specialized garments for social and sporting occasions, it could make the savings required. It could also avoid lowering civilian morale by forcing the public into set clothing moulds.

Full details of the "Fashion for Victory" filled two large broadsheet pages of the daily press. Summarized the effect is:

Men — No more waistcoats, double-breasted jackets, buttons on sleeves or cuffs to trousers, double-breasted topcoats or belts, fancy "action, pleated and belted" backs. The new suit jacket will be single-breasted, will have two buttons, four pockets in the jacket and three in the trousers. Men's topcoats will be of two types only—a single-breasted fitted coat or a straight box coat.

Women — No more excessive fullness in skirts, apron skirts, tiered skirts and petticoat skirts, dolman, balloon and leg-of-mutton sleeves, elaborate embroidery and appliqués (36 square inches of all types of embroidery is all that will be allowed in any frock), evening dresses, evening cloaks, evening wraps, bridge coats, dinner gowns, hostess gowns, double-breasted topcoats, riding breeches, ski suits, divided skirts, play suits, bloomers. Frocks must not be made with matching jackets, boleros, scarves, handkerchiefs and other accessories; buttons and buttonholes must be functional and not used for decoration. Belts must not exceed two inches in width.

Children — Boys' jackets will have plain back and plain pockets (a limit of three pockets) and be single-breasted. Girls' fashions will follow those for adults. School tunics will be of two types only but a double yoke will be permitted for strength.

Cheaper prices for men's suits and women's frocks are forecast as a result of the reduction in material used and the less labor in making-up. City tailors estimate that men will pay 15s. less for suits normally costing £8 8s. and up to £1 less for more expensive suits; women who previously paid £6 6s. to £7 7s. for a frock will probably get one of the same material, but with less decoration and less workmanship involved in the making, for £4 4s. It is estimated that for every 100,000 men's suits made under the old styles of tailoring 113,000 Victory suits can now be produced. Banning of the four buttons formerly placed on coat sleeves will save 12½ yards of sewing thread and considerable labor.

New styles for women's frocks are expected to save 15 per cent of materials formerly used, and much time in the making. Trimming of some types of women's nightdresses and pyjamas used to take a machinist from three-quarters of an hour to an hour; in future it will take only up to 10 minutes.

National Council for Clothing Styles allowed sentiment to influence it in one direction only. It did not interfere with traditional bridal wear.

The Council, in dealing with women's wear, was influenced very largely by the American system adopted April last. By working to the American plan of regulation "sweeps" or skirt widths for standard fittings, enormous quantities of material, it was found, could be saved at one blow. So the "sweep" is to dominate fashion in Australia from now on.

John Dedman, Minister for War Organization of Industry, was the first man in Australia to appear in one of the new Victory suits. Coincident with the launching of the new idea the daily papers carried a picture of the Minister in the new-style suit with these innovations labeled — No waistcoat; Single-breasted; Two-button coat; No buttons on sleeves; Four pockets in coat, three in trousers; No cuffs on trousers; Trouser bottom not more than 19 inches wide.

Department of Information

Fashions for Victory

Upper: Australian Minister for War Organization of Industry John Dedman tells his secretary that double-breasted suits are out for the duration. The Victory suit worn by Mr. Dedman is a two-piece garment (no waistcoat) with no buttons on the sleeves, no cuffs to trouser legs, only two buttons on the jacket and trouser leg bottoms limited to 19 inches in width.

Lower: Mr. Dedman shows there are no buttons on the sleeves of the new Victory suit for future wear in Australia. By omitting four buttons on each sleeve the Victory suit saves 12 yards of sewing thread and considerable time in the making.

Three Indian Groups Confer On Governmental Program

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 12—Whatever the immediate outcome of the political discussions now taking place between Moslem and Hindu representatives, these may have far-reaching effects. They may serve to revive hope among Indians that they can yet settle their own problems.

The discussions, which include also Sikh representatives, have been initiated by Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Finance Minister of Bengal on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha organization.

In two respects the discussions are on sound lines: First, the method adopted is that of informal talks of an exploratory nature; second, the discussions are conducted by practical politicians with experience in administration, including the Premiers of the Punjab, Sind and other Ministers of these Provinces, together with Ministers from Bengal.

Statesmen Needed

The character of the participants is particularly important. It is at present believed by many that at the time of the Cripps mission, despite a faulty approach, emphasizing future rather than present and despite defects in the proposals themselves, the program might have succeeded if the negotiations had been conducted on the Indian side by C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, for the Congress party, and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan for the Moslems.

Both are statesmen with a knowledge of how government actually works and how administration is carried on. Instead, it was carried on by doctrinaire caucus leaders. It is now old history but the consequences abide.

Basis of Negotiation

The difficulties of any settlement are enormous. Actual terms which the Mahasabha demand probably go beyond what the British consider possible to concede during the war. They follow too closely the lines the Congress party demands.

But the terms might conceivably serve as a basis for negotiation. It should be noted that the Mahasabha asks for a national government and transfer of power, but does not say complete transfer of power.

When moderates used the term national government they meant one thing. When Congress leaders used it, they meant another. To this fact was probably due in part the confusion and misunderstanding of the Cripps negotiations. Interim government would have been a better expression and would not have aroused the same extent of hostility of the Moslem League.

The best prospect is expected to lie in a gradual modification of the existing system and adjustment of the Mahasabha demands to that framework.

It is an interesting fact that in five Provinces there are composite governments. Similar arrangements in the other Provinces might further progress. However, the discussions break the ice.

Firm's Retiring Age Fixed by War Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The War Labor Board for the first time yesterday ordered a change in the retirement age of a company's employees—from 60 to 65 years.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Oil Workers International Union, representing 280 employees of the Champlin Refining Company, Enid, Okla., said the company had abandoned its own pension plan after passage of the Social Security Act, but the retirement age was kept at 60, whereas old-age insurance benefits do not begin until age 65.

The Board ruled "the retirement age of the employees shall be set at such time as to coincide with their receiving of immediate Social Security benefits."

Retailer Is Fined $50 For 2-Cent Overcharge

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11 (AP)—A retailer was fined $50 and costs for a two-cent overcharge for a tube of toothpaste in what court officials said was believed to be the first conviction in the Nation under the triple damage clause of the Price Control Act.

The suit was brought in People's Court under that section of the Price Act entitling an overcharged plaintiff to triple the cost of the purchase or $50 and costs, whichever is greater.

The plaintiff said he bought a tube of toothpaste for 23 cents in March. In July, he testified, the same store charged two cents more for a similar-sized tube of the same brand.

Counsel for the store appealed.

Officers, Too, At New Canteen

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Park Avenue, street of swank, is going to have a canteen in which officers will be admitted as equals of enlisted men.

Nearly all canteens now open are strictly for the rank and file. The new one—to be called the Park Avenue, although it'll be several steps off the society stem, at 11 East 62d Street—will welcome officers. Even civilians will be admitted for a fee.

Gaiety and dancing will be offered in a $500,000 five-story private home once owned by a Wall Street banker. The luxurious appointments — including Italian-marble walls, a $60,000 buffet table of red marble, and a pipe organ—will be kept intact. Doors will be flung open and the receiving line of debutantes and Junior Leaguers will be ready to smile and dance Oct. 15.

U. S. and Canadian Officials Stress War Work of I. L. O.

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — An important meeting of Canadian and American Government officials held here recently under the auspices of the International Labor Office to study manpower problems of both countries stresses the valuable service which the I. L. O. is performing to further the prosecution of the war.

The meeting was attended by 35 key officials from various departments of the Canadian Government and by several of the United States agencies concerned with manpower. It was the sixth of a series sponsored by the I. L. O.

While the I. L. O., technical adjunct of the League of Nations, is contributing much toward post-war planning, it is also serving as a clearing house for current information on manpower problems in all the United Nations, making available all of the Bureau's technical data which has been compiled over a period of many years.

While no details of the meeting were given out, a statement was made by Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Board of the I. L. O., who said that the meeting was devoted largely to a discussion of Canada's National Selective Service scheme which went into effect Sept. 1.

Transfer of Workers

Other matters discussed in great detail were problems associated with the transference of workers from nonessential or less-essential industries to the armed services and to war industries and especially the problem of the physical redistribution of the labor pool in Canada or the United States to meet the needs of regions short of manpower and where war production is rapidly expanding. Even in the highly concentrated agencies now in Mr. Little's control, under National Selective Service in Canada, it is recognized that no legal power yet has been given to Mr. Little to physically shift workmen about as Canada's regional production needs might require.

On the other hand, the American delegates were said to be impressed with the comprehensiveness and elastic character of the powers already given to Selective Service in Canada, and there was a general admission that Canada was several steps yet ahead of any similar administrative control in the United States.

It was recognized, however, that the United States is moving rapidly in somewhat the same direction as Canada, although there were yet basic differences in the problems faced by each, differences that arose out of the fact that Canada had been at war for three years and that it was soon to be scraping the bottom of the barrel of its manpower supplies. On the other hand, the United States is virtually at the beginning of its great conversion of resources to war, including the use of manpower.

While no figures were given out as to the number of Americans employed who yet remain to be absorbed into wartime service of some kind, there are estimates that put the figure as high as 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, although others claim it is now down to 3,000,000. In any case, the "area" of labor scarcity has not yet really been reached in the United States compared with developments in Canada. Nor has the American Government according to reports of the discussions at the conference, begun to think in terms of womenpower to anything like the same extent that Canada now is making plans for the use of it women.

Essential Differences

The essential differences between the Canadian and American position on manpower today, differences which were undoubtedly a major subject of the discussion here, can be summarized as follows:

1. Canada is about to enter the fourth year of war and has been using up manpower at a very great rate for expanding war industry and armed service needs. It is admitted that raising eight divisions for the Army plus a major air force and naval program added to an immense industrial effort—where the per-capita value of Canadian war production is for the time being greater than that of the United States and almost the equal of Great Britain—was bound to empty Canada's manpower barrel in a hurry. On the other hand since the United States has a considerable number of unemployed, since large nonessential production still continues, and since the use of women has only scratched the surface as an organized program, all of these conditions make the need for urgency and compulsion less pressing in the United States than it is today in Canada. In Canada there is admittedly still too much nonessential use of labor, and the organized use of Canadian women has still to be fully explored.

2. The legal and constitutional position of the Canadian Government in wartime has made it possible to bring into operation the widest and most flexible kind of labor and manpower controls. In the United States, it has in the past been considered improbable that Congress, without the pressure of overwhelming public opinion, would grant the Executive sufficient power to put such measures into operation. However, the United States, under present consideration of measures to prevent inflation, appears to be moving nearer to tighter controls on both labor and wages.

3. Finally, it is recognized that these problems are so much more simple for a country of 11,500,000 persons, like canada, than for the 131,000,000 persons in the United States. Size makes the problem different not only as to degree but also as to kind. Added to this is the fact that after three years of war, the Canadian people and the Government are prepared for regulatory measures governing the activities of all citizens in a way that for the American people may be yet premature.

These differences will soon become less apparent, according to one high official of the I. L. O., who said, moreover, that the gap between the Canadians and the Americans in their manpower plan and thinking appears to be closing with each of these meetings. It is recognized here, and many of the participants of these conferences have openly said that these exchanges of views by high officials in Canada and the United States under the informal auspices of the I. L. O. have had, and will continue to have, much effect on the manpower policies of both Canada and the United States.

Brazil Removes Attaché From Washington Post

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 12 (AP)—A presidential decree has removed Gen Amaro Soares Bittencourt as Brazil's Military Attaché in Washington.

It was not said whether he would be given another post, nor was any successor named.

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Ammunition Strike Ends On Green's Orders

By the Associated Press

In Alton, Ill., employees whose four-day strike virtually stopped production at the Western Cartridge Company's huge East Alton plant returned to their jobs today in accordance with a blunt back-to-work order from American Federation of Labor President William Green.

Mr. Green said he was confident the War Labor Board would come to a just decision if the case was submitted in an orderly manner. At the same time he held the company "directly responsible for this strike" because of its "arbitrary anti-union tactics."

The WLB will open hearings on the dispute Sept. 21 in Washington.

Francis Bunzy, the Union's local President over whom the strike was precipitated, will not return to work. Mr. Bunzy's status will be that of a suspended employee until the WLB hears the dispute.

Union demands which will be heard by the Labor Board include these:

That the company agree to a National Labor Relations Board election and that it be held as soon as possible to determine who shall represent employees as a bargaining agent.

That all employees working on an hourly basis be given pay increases of 29 cents an hour.

The company has agreed to extend the union contract another 30 days pending negotiations for a new one. The contract had expired Aug. 1.

Adjutant Gen. Leo M. Boyle said 12 companies of the Illinois reserve militia ordered mobilized as a precautionary measure would be dismissed.

Other labor news:

Washington: Declaring for the first time its authority to set aside "any part" of a collective bargaining agreement, the War Labor Board set up a commission yesterday to reduce tire mileage in the New York Metropolitan milk industry.

A three-man group will cut this mileage by 25 per cent, as required by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Miami, Ariz.: Women are going to work for Arizona's hard-pressed copper mines, but glamour girls needn't apply.

"It's hard, dirty work and we don't want the glamorous type," R. W. Hughes, General Superintendent of the Miami Copper Company, said today as he ordered the hiring of about 100 women to fill jobs heretofore held by men in the concentrating plant and the machine, pipefitting and repair shops.

It will be the first time that women have taken their places beside men at the copper mines. Even the office staffs have been predominantly men.

Indictment for Treason Against Leading Mexican

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Sept. 12 (AP)—A formal indictment for treason has been entered against José Maria Aguirre on a charge he expressed sympathy for the Axis and publicly insulted President Avila Camacho for his policy in declaring war.

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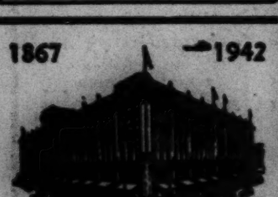
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Winning Georgians

Associated Press

He Gets the Governorship

Ellis Gibbs Arnall and his wife were all smiles in Atlanta as returns from Georgia's Democratic primary gave him a substantial lead over Gov. Eugene Talmadge in their race for the gubernatorial nomination. The Democratic nomination in Georgia is tantamount to election.

'I'm Arnall' and Hand Clasp Win Georgia Over 'Ole Gene'

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12 (AP)—Roaming Georgia's sprawling countryside in a two-months' handshaking campaign, Ellis Gibbs Arnall captured the friendship of many Georgia voters and won the Governorship.

The young Attorney General, who said he was trying to shake hands with every voter in the State's 159 counties, pulled himself into a big lead over Gov. Eugene Talmadge, seeking nomination for a fourth term.

"I'm Ellis Arnall. I want your support."

Often he made three and four speeches a day.

Mr. Arnall was appointed Attorney General at the age of 31. During three years in that office he handed down more than 10,000 opinions. Only a few were ever reversed by higher courts.

This is the first time Mr. Talmadge has ever been beaten in a gubernatorial race, although twice he lost out in campaigns for the United States Senate.

In this campaign, for the first time, the Governor altered his traditional recipe for political success—economy, reduced taxes and "Ole Gene keeps his promises." This time he added the popular plank of Reconstruction Day platforms after the Civil War—white supremacy—but it was not enough.

A close friend of the late Huey P. Long of Louisiana, Mr. Talmadge first became Georgia's Governor in the depression year of 1933. He immediately launched a series of attacks on the New Deal, criticizing relief spending in general and the AAA in particular.

One of his promises in that year had been a $3 automobile tag, then ranging from $10 to several hundred for heavy trucks. When the Legislature refused to enact it into law, Governor Talmadge effected a $3 tag by executive decree, a weapon he was to use many times again.

Governor Talmadge gained popularity with Georgia rural folk after he sprang into state-wide fame nearly two decades ago with a successful campaign for State Agriculture Commissioner.

Then an attorney in thinly populated Telfair County, Mr. Talmadge conducted a flashy name-calling drive against the "Brown machine" of J. J. Brown.

In the farm office, he courted farmers so successfully with the piney woods twank in his voice and his back country grammar, his habit of shucking his coat and snapping his fiery red suspenders, that the rural vote pushed him into the Governor's chair.

Short and slight in stature, Governor Talmadge won a firm position with Georgia's rural people, called by themselves and by him "the Wool Hat Boys."

Mr. Arnall got his first taste of politics at the age of 12 when he served as a page in the Alabama Legislature while on a visit to his grandfather, J. M. Ellis, of Union City, Ala.

Thirteen years later, after his graduation from the University of Georgia Law School with first honors, he was elected to the Georgia Legislature as the Representative from Coweta County.

This race, in 1932, was his first for a political office and he outdistanced four opponents by receiving all except 370 of the 3,046 votes cast. In the same year, Mr. Talmadge first became Governor.

Equal Transport For Races Is Aim

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 12 (AP)—Protesting what it described as the assault by two white men upon two of their number on a Memphis-bound train, the Negro National Baptist Convention called yesterday for equal accommodations for the races on "all public conveyances in America."

The Convention's resolution asked appointment by President Roosevelt of a Citizens Transportation Committee "to see to it that all citizens of this nation are treated identically in all matters of transportation in all public conveyances of America."

Adopted unanimously, the resolution was presented by the Rev. M. L. King of Atlanta, Ga., to the convention which claims 4,000,000 members.

Socialists to Test Ban on Leaflets

Following a controversy with Boston police over the right to distribute leaflets at their meetings on Boston Common, the Socialist Party, through its New England spokesman, Howard Penley, declared today that it would defy police warnings and would definitely make a test case distribution of leaflets at their Sunday afternoon meeting on General McArthur Mall in Boston Common. Mr. Penley said the distribution would take place "sometime during our regular Sunday meeting, from 3:30 to 6 p. m."

Army-Navy Welfare Services Ease Transition of Civilians

Continued from Page 1

men who will be in posts and camps here and overseas by Dec. 31, 1942, the Army maintains a vast retail service comparable to the large commercial chains.

Today there are more than 378 main post exchanges in posts and camps in the continental United States, each having approximately 10 sub-exchanges serving the armed forces with an infinite variety of goods—from soft drinks to spare parts for cars; and at low prices that help to stretch the soldier's dollar. Exchange facilities are provided also for troops in the bases and foreign departments.

Operating on a co-operative basis, these retail outlets will gross more than $500,000,000 in 1942. When all operating expenses are paid, funds left over are used for the maintenance of recreational and welfare activities in posts and camps served by the exchanges.

This far-reaching retail business is supervised by the Army Exchange Service, which, in addition to setting standards of accounting and management and supervising operations, negotiates uniform price agreements, arranges loans for establishment or expansion of exchanges, and does the purchasing for all exchanges overseas.

The Army Motion Picture Service—The backbone of soldiers' entertainment in posts and camps is provided by the Army Motion Picture Service, which now operates the largest single theater chain in the United States.

Through co-operation with motion-picture producers and distributors, the man in service may see a film in the camp theater before his younger brother sees it on Broadway. There are now 501 theaters in 280 Army posts, camps, and stations, with a seating capacity of 353,690 persons at a single showing.

As of July 1, the average number of showings weekly reached a total of 3,302—each one consisting of a feature picture, with either two short subjects or one short plus a newsreel. By the end of 1942, weekly showings will average 5,305 in 821 theaters operating in 436 posts, camps, and stations. They will have a seating capacity of 585,168, which means that more than a million men may "go to the movies" daily.

Soldier-owned and self-supporting, the service charges extremely low prices—a book of 10 admissions for $1.40. A part of operating surpluses is used to maintain service at smaller, unprofitable theaters, buy new equipment, and continually improve the service. Another part of any surplus is turned back to profitable units on a predetermined profit-sharing basis to be used for the welfare of the troops served by that unit.

In addition, the service provides each oversea unit with films and flexible 16-millimeter equipment which can be used under varying conditions in the open, in tents, or in permanent buildings. It also obtains personnel and advises on organizations needed to operate moving pictures for the oversea forces.

Education Service—One significant fact stands out today. The level of education of men in the new citizens' army is substantially higher than that of men in the first world war. Then, four-fifths of our soldiers had never been beyond grade school. In the present Army two-thirds of the men have had educational experience beyond grade school.

Testifying to the advancing front of education in one American Democracy, this fact, derived from a newly completed study, suggests a broader demand by inducted men for educational programs to satisfy their intellectual needs.

Accordingly, increasing emphasis has been placed on soldier education and numerous opportunities provided for such education. With the help of educators and universities, an Army institute has been organized to offer soldiers, through correspondence, a broad range of instruction in academic and technical subjects.

Also, during the first three months of training, lecture courses are provided for the men on the origins of the war and the international relations of the United States.

The many varying educational backgrounds among the men in the Army necessitate widely different approaches. To meet this situation, in addition to the programs cited, educational films, discussion groups, exhibits, work-shows, and directive reading are among the activities in progress in the camps.

Library Service—As an adjunct to the formal and informal educational programs, the Army maintains both permanent and mobile libraries for the troops. Standard permanent libraries, housed in service clubs or other buildings at the camps, begin with a collection of 5,000 volumes. For small units, less extensive collections are maintained. And for units where no permanent library is feasible, traveling libraries are furnished.

Sixteen months ago, the Army Library Service had a total of 500,000 books at its disposal and employed two professional librarians. Today, it has more than 3,000,000 volumes available for the men and its professional library staff has grown to 183 persons. Further, the service anticipates that its 600 permanent collections and hundreds of traveling libraries will be doubled by the end of 1942.

In addition to permanent collections maintained in service clubs and recreational buildings in posts and camps, the Army Library Service provides reading material for Army hospitals. Small library units are provided each hospital an dexchanged quarterly, affording a continuing supply of new books. A small collection of books is part of the equipment of every overseas and base unit.

Camp libraries provide a range of reading from "Berlin Diary" to the latest technical book on aerodynamics. But librarians say the trend of reading is toward serious, nonfiction works.

Information and Research Service—Basic to the development of present Army programs of education, welfare, and recreation is the application of modern statistical and sociological methods of research to problems of morale and welfare that may comfort both the general and the field staffs.

Studies on such varied matters as the educational status of men in different branches of the service, emotional reaction to various types of educational material and other "planning surveys" on special problems have been initiated and are being continued by the Research Service with the approval of or at the request of the commanding officer involved.

Supplementing the Research Service is a newly organized Information Service whose concern it is to supply material to officers and men to facilitate the transitional steps that occur in building a citizen army—from civilian to soldier in training; then to soldier as a part of a unit; and finally to actual combat.

Among the activities of the Information Service are:

Development of radio programs for troops at home; supplying of shortwave and transcribing equipment for overseas units to pick up programs from the United States and play them back to the men.

Preparation of orientation films, suitable for the various stages of soldier training.

Assistance to the more than 300 camp newspapers now published and the development of an Army newspaper for home and abroad.

Supplemental material for use by officers and men on war progress; significance of enemy propaganda and other informational items.

Recreational Facilities—Along with other parts of its program for the general welfare of the men, the Army has undertaken to provide more numerous and better recreational facilities.

Company day rooms and regimental recreation halls are provided, together with facilities for small games, reading and writing, and auditoriums for lectures, theatricals, and other events—all within military areas. Also, in larger posts and camps there are service clubs, complete with cafeteria, library, reception rooms for guests, and dancing space.

Forty-seven field houses and sports arenas have been constructed or are under way to provide for indoor sports activities during winter months.

A special feature of the Army's recreational facilities are the recreational areas, designed to meet the need that soldiers, like everyone else, have to break away from their everyday surroundings. Thirty-nine week-end camps for soldiers are in operation near metropolitan centers or resorts or national parks. Thus, for a few dollars a soldier on furlough may enjoy a week end in one of these recreational areas. His bedding and lodging are supplied; the only charge is for food, and that is inexpensive. No military duties are required, but ordinary discipline is maintained.

Recreation Service—The broad recreational service provided today by the Army of the United States encompasses many varied types of activity. Among them are:

Athletic Programs—Through unit athletic officers, programs of individual and collective athletics have been developed, supplementing the general physical-fitness training. Both intramural and extramural contests have a place in these programs. Thus far, facilities are provided for 35 different kinds of sports. Boxing and baseball are the most popular, closely followed by basketball and football.

Cultural Programs—Regimental recreational officers also develop programs of music—mass sings and glee clubs; arrange for bands, orchestras and choruses, and train Army song leaders. Practical leisure time programs for men interested in art have been instituted and a broad program of amateur theatricals developed.

Professional Entertainment—All recreational activities, within the military area, are conducted exclusively by the Army. However, Army authorities co-operate closely with legitimate civilian agencies and groups in providing, with the approval of the War Department, professional troops, commercial radio shows, name orchestras, and other entertainment features for the soldiers in the camps.

Spiritual Welfare—Ministering to the spiritual needs of the more than 4,000,000 men who are expected to be under arms by Dec. 31, 1942, will be approximately 4,000 chaplains—1 for each 1,000 men—representing the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths.

In the training camps, the Army has provided earh regiment with simple, dignified chapel buildings, equipped with electric organs and designed for use by any denomination.

Of all commissioned officers, the chaplain is perhaps closest to the personal lives of the men. in a comradely way, he serves their religious needs—marries, baptizes, gives spiritual instruction. In the course of his daily round he hears the intimate, personal problems of the men which enables him to work in close liaison with the special service officer in meeting the individual and group problems of morale.

Armed All Around

Associated Press

Flying Fortress From the Rear

Working on the famous United States Army bomber is Sergeant G. I. Murray of Boston. These bombers are tuning up to join the RAF in the proposed full-scale night attacks on German industrial cities. The Flying Fortresses, after first disappointments, are now doing valiant work for the United Nations on several of the war fronts.

Allied Mission to India Urged 'To See Things for Themselves'

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 12 (AP)—A special committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, third largest political party of India, proposed today that Prime Minister Churchill and representatives of the United States, Soviet Russia and China visit India to "see things for themselves" in the campaign for freedom.

The press generally was critical of Mr. Churchill's statement on India before the House of Commons Sept. 8 and the newspaper comment contained only a few scattered words of praise.

A group of Europeans in Calcutta, headed by Arthur Moore, who was recently editor of the Calcutta Statesman, adopted a resolution stating:

"The British Government should forthwith announce readiness to transfer full powers to the National Government of India."

Nationalist members of the Indian Legislature expressed disappointment that Mr. Churchill had offered no immediate plan for ending the dispute between the British Government and the All-India Congress Party.

Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Dr. S. J. Moonjee and other leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha declared Mr. Churchill had betrayed a lack of statesmanship.

Despite apparent conflicts, the Indians are united on the demand for freedom and England should surrender power to the Indian National Government forthwith, they said in a statement, adding:

"Churchill was absolutely silent on this issue."

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

white shoes and having them dyed—if they must have colored leather shoes. Gold and silver leather evening slippers can still be made.

Notes on Fats

WPB suggests that housewives relieve week-end shopping congestion by taking their waste fats to the butcher early in the week.

Other points to remember: Strain to remove meat scraps and other foreign matter.

Use tin containers, not paper or glass. Most renderers toss the fats and their containers into a giant steam kettle. Paper and glass both break up in the process.

Idle Tires

The Baruch Committee corroborates that tires on cars left standing in garages will not deteriorate anywhere near as rapidly as if they are driven.

If tires are not allowed to go uninflated, to stand on oil or grease or exposed to high temperatures and sunlight, the deterioration from idleness amounts to "only a very few per cent," the Committee said.

Fuel Oil Coupons

Fuel oil coupons to be given out in East Coast States and perhaps in several Midwestern States before Oct. 15 will be designated for use in specific periods, much the same as sugar and gasoline coupons. If the winter turns out to be excessively cold, effective date of coupons can be advanced. Oil consumers will probably be allowed a small reserve supply for use before Oct. 15.

Furnace 'Don't'

Don't start your furnace "to take the chill off" at the first sign of cold weather, pleads Luther Harr, bituminous coal consumers counsel. You will be rendering a patriotic service if instead of rushing for the furnace at the first whiff of cold air you use your kitchen range or fireplace. Closing windows by late afternoon and drawing window shades at night are recommended for keeping out the first fall chill.

Octane Rating Lower

Unless you're an expert in motor knocks you probably haven't noticed the falling off in octanes both in standard and high test brands of gasoline. Highest octane rating of civilian gas today is about 78, compared with 81 a year ago. Materials formerly used in refining quick pick-up gas for civilians are now used for the Army, which demands at least 80 octane for all its uses.

Salvage Depot

Every public school yard in the country will become a salvage depot this fall under a campaign just launched jointly by the WPB and the U. S. Office of Education.

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Key Workers In War Plants Cannot Enlist

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Army and Navy last night formally announced they would refuse to accept volunteers who were deemed of greater use in their jobs in essential war industries and in Federal agencies.

This was the second development of the day relating to the selection of fighting men. At a morning press conference yesterday President Roosevelt expressed the opinion that the drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds would not begin until after the first of next year.

The Army-Navy statement of policy said:

"Civilians occupying key positions in Federal agencies and in a list of other occupations in war industry will not be accepted for commission or enlistment without first obtaining a written release from the head of the agency or war industry concerned."

Lesser employees in these occupations must obtain releases from their local selective boards, it was stated. In cases of men not subject to the draft, individual decisions will be made whether releases must be obtained.

Adoption of the new policy reflected complaints that some industries were being crippled by losses of men to the armed services. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson took note of these complaints last week in stating that the War Department was being "most careful" not to raid industry.

The new policy announcement said also that "except in furtherance of definite mobilization plans" no persons would be commissioneed or enlisted and then permitted to retain their civilian employment on an inactive military status. Students in recognized institutions were excepted.

The war industries and activities specified as essential were those included in a list of 34 broad essential activities compiled by the War Manpower Commission and published July 14 by Selective Service officials.

This master list, the War Department said, will be used by local draft boards in connection with problems of occupational deferment and by the United States Employment Service in determining what types of activities rate prior claim to workers.

Internee's Wife Agrees To Give Up Citizenship

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Klara Brunow has agreed to give up her American citizenship in order to rejoin her husband, Fritz, interned on Ellis Island as a dangerous enemy alien.

"It would be going against my relatives in Germany" to help the American war effort, Mrs. Brunow told Assistant U. S. Attorney John C. Hilly in Federal Court.

Mr. Hilly said that Mrs. Brunow, who was naturalized April 22, 1940, had defended Hitler's conquests and wanted to return to Germany permanently.

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A Principal Suggests a Few Ways in Which You At Home Can Co-operate With the School

By Haydn S. Pearson

Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are often asked, "What are practical and specific ways the home can co-operate with the school?"

Here are four points that will help our boys and girls. First, parents (and we in the schools) can make certain that our attitude is consistently right toward the worth-while principles of education. I mean by this that we respect education as a process of enlarging one's horizon, that as we encourage "book learning" we also stress the traits of tolerance, kindness, and right.

For a considerable period, there has been a respect for factual knowledge, and it will always have its place in our world of affairs. Facts are needed for judgment and to determine courses of action. Education goes far beyond factual knowledge, however. It involves the intangible traits that make character and determine personality. The world situation today is a pertinent illustration. Mere knowledge of material things does not lead to true education. Even in the midst of war, we must not permit children to develop traits which will lead them from the path of true development. Our attitude, as adults, will determine the attitude of children, for imitation is one of the strongest laws of learning.

Second, the home can do its part to stimulate intellectual curiosity. A great teacher once said, "The curious mind is the learning mind." There are two ways the home can help. First, in so far as the family pocketbook will permit, provide good books, magazines, and newspapers. Help the children to make fruitful contacts with their public library. No one can measure the amount of learning a child accumulates through his or her own efforts. There are excellent and inexpensive books for children of all ages. There are pictorial encyclopedias, one or more volumes, that have much valuable and curiosity-stimulating material.

Another point has to do with the conversation and games in the home. The supper table can be a jolly, educational, and stimulating daily experience if the family decides to use this time wisely and instructively. We can eliminate gossip, trivialities, and banal talk. We can guide the talk into interesting channels. If Father and Mother take the lead, this hour can be not only lots of fun but a curiosity-stimulating period.

Third, if the young people have home work to do, provide an environment that will foster good work habits. It isn't necessary here to argue the pros and cons of home work! The fact is the great majority of our schools above the seventh grade seem to feel outside assignments are necessary. In the senior high school grades, three to five hours of outside work is a common assignment. Therefore, some arrangement must be made to give boys and girls a chance to study efficiently.

For most of us there is value in having a definite place to work with necessary tools readily available. A desk, comfortable chair, efficient light, and writing tools are mechanical, but important points.

The radio? The writer's opinion is that the radio should not be on during study hours! Young people have frequently said, "Oh, I can study just as well, even better, if the radio is on!"

However, as a rule, it is better to have the radio silent. Occasionally, when there is a beautiful symphony music or an outstanding address by a prominent man or woman, let the radio be used. But if we believe that good work habits and the ability to concentrate are a part of the educational process, then we need to encourage students to put their full attention on one thing.

In addition to a regular place to study, there should be a regular time schedule. Parents can help their boys and girls, and thus help the teachers, by co-operating in these respects. Our goal is a common one: we want to help young people to deepen their understandings as efficiently and pleasantly as possible.

From All the Children, 41st Report of the Superintendent of Schools, New York City

Learning Can Be Fun!

If you have children who are in the lower grades, or perhaps just beginning school, you might look through the game cupboard to see what is available in the line of educational games. Anagrams can help them with their letters and with spelling. That old favorite, parchesi with its many variations, can teach them to count, to add and subtract. Many activities wisely chosen at home can contribute definitely to gaining progress in school work.

Answering a Small Boy's 'Whys' With Museum Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

A good many Chicago school children now know what puts the bounce in their rubber balls, the roll in their roller skates, and the "scoot" in their scooters. They also know the how and why of musical sounds and the chemistry of color. For, through special demonstrations at the Museum of Science and Industry, they are learning the scientific facts behind the toys of their everyday experience.

Museum authorities believe that the fundamentals of physics, chemistry, and mathematics should be made practical and interesting rather than "textbookish" and matter-of-fact. So, using the stage of the museum auditorium as a laboratory supplied with industry's most modern equipment, common scientific facts are dramatized so that they can be understood by everyone. These demonstrations are given primarily for school children in the Chicago area, but are also open to the general public.

Under the billing "Music Magic" for instance, physics laboratory equipment is coupled with musical instruments to explain the principles underlying the formation of sound waves in a column of air and their transmission to the human ear. The principle of the flute and other woodwind instruments is illustrated by filling bottles of water at varying levels and sounding them. Then, the demonstrator explains the more intricate operation of keys and stops which change the length of air column, showing how they govern the tone and how the use of the reeds and pursing of the lips affect tone. A piece of string fixed tightly at either end on a board is plucked to show how waves are created on strings or wires. Then a movable wooden bridge is shifted from place to place along the length of the string to alter wave length. A piano, stripped down so that its strings, sounding board, and pedals may be seen fully in operation, is used and played. The demonstration, lecture, and laboratory phases are interspersed with playing of musical selections on various instruments.

During a program on color, visitors seated in the darkened auditorium watch the effect of various kinds of light upon the colors they are wearing and at the same time become acquainted with the purposes and uses of ordinary artificial light, mercury arc light, and sodium light.

During the Christmas season a toy workshop is set up and the program billed "Science Behind Santa." Rubber balls, inflated footballs, basketballs, and ante-over balls are used to illustrate such physical principles as elasticity, air resistance, impact, and momentum. Wheel toys of the simple sort illustrate rolling friction and those of complicated parts the use of gears and equilibrium. Sleds and ice skates demonstrate friction and ball-bearing roller skates, rolling friction. A rotary printing press is used as an example of levers and pressure, and tools from a toy chest illustrate principles of shearing, cutting force, and pressure.

The demonstrations are also in tune with the times. One of the most recent was devoted to chemical warfare. During another entitled "War on the Air Waves" there was a dramatic hunt for an enemy radio transmitter. The program showed how an illegal, unlicensed enemy transmitter small enough to be carried in a suit case may crowd out regular programs in general interference. During a staged broadcast of Washington news the children learned how the radio station detective at a government listening post moves to locate the illegal station, thus demonstrating the use of directional antennas. The search finally narrows down until, adding much to the drama of the moment, the station is located right in the Museum auditorium, operated by one of the demonstrators.

North Carolina Training Pupils For School Bus Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina, which transports more children to and from school than any other State in the Union, is giving an intensive 30-hour course in safe driving to more than 10,000 boys and girls whose services are to be available as bus drivers. For a number of years students have been assigned to these positions, and they have chalked up a creditable record. These youthful drivers have been transporting 360,000 rural children, at a per capita cost of $7.20 a year, which is the lowest in the country. The per capita cost for Alabama, next lowest, is $10.38, while the District of Columbia leads, with an annual per capita cost of $145.

North Carolina operates approximately 5,000 school buses. By using students, who attend the schools in addition to transporting others, the State is spending less than a half million dollars in wages. To employ qualified adults would cost the State a minimum of $75 a month per driver, and this would mean an annual expenditure of about $3,000,000 for the eight-month term guaranteed all the schools.

The State has been divided into 10 districts, or sections, with a field representative of the State Highway Safety Division in each. Since March of this year, these safety experts have been conducting classes in their various districts and counties.

The Highway Safety Division has compiled a manual, working in co-operation with the State School Commission. This is used as a textbook, and it sets forth mental and physical requirements, personal qualifications and aptitudes, motor vehicle laws and their practical application. Lessons in discipline for passengers also are given.

The youthful drivers are given instruction by expert mechanics on the proper care and use of their equipment. The mechanics are responsible for the inspection of buses and for repairs.

While the safety of school children is the prime objective, the war has made it necessary to study ways and means to prolong the life of tires and to effect other savings, without incurring added hazards.

When students have undergone 30 hours of intensive training, they are given strict road tests, under the supervision of competent experts, to determine their proficiency. Only after completing all tests, which involve a demonstration of their talents and instincts as to safety, are the drivers adjudged qualified for the duties that await them.

Already, more than 7,500 youthful drivers in more than half the counties of the State have successfully completed the course and stood the qualifying examinations. It is hoped to have a potential personnel of at least 10,000 before the fall opening this year.

While a majority of the drivers are boys, girls have demonstrated excellent talent. In the past, they have established good records.

All co-operating agencies are highly gratified at what is being done to train students to become more proficient. Highway traffic has been appreciably cut down within recent months. This condition is highly favorable to the safe transportation of children to and from school.

Teaching Children to Be Both Self-Reliant And Helpful Includes Also 'Letting Them'

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

The Family Forum has been helpful reading for me for several years and now that I have three sons I feel it is time I did my bit in sharing experiences.

One of the earliest things I remember reading in the Family Forum bears repeating. A mother told how she had protected her baby from falls. She had taught him when he was about eight months to climb down from chairs and beds feet first. I have profited by that suggestion with my boys and thus made them independent in one way very early.

One end we hope to achieve with our children is to teach them to be both self-reliant and helpful to others. The oldest boy has been clearing the table and setting it since he was two. Now he is teaching his brothers to help him. It has been a big help to his mother and he loves the praise he hears from guests. When we have guests and their children to dinner, the children have a table to themselves. They have an attractive set of dishes all their own. If we are serving at the table they have their own serving dishes and our oldest boy plays host. He has not attempted carving but does all other serving very efficiently!

I am finding that we do not have to teach children to do things so much as we have to let them do things. I have always let them do things with me and it is becoming quite natural to see them come in and help me make beds or do other chores that they see me doing without my asking their help. They may have something very important to tell me but instead of asking me to stop and listen they put their hands to work helping me while they talk.

It is my firm belief that boys can be good helpers with household chores and not be sissies! Our boys know that if they help with necessary work in the home, we have more time to do things with them. As a result we all have good times together both at work and at play.

Our Family Forum is filling a great need and I for one am very grateful for it. (Mrs.) M. K. P.

A Saturday Column

Pre-Defense Work Courses Offered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This fall the Huntington School for Boys, in Boston, is offering special afternoon courses designed to prepare men and women for work in defense industries. These are in addition to the regular college preparatory courses carried by the school. The pre-defense courses, available to adults and young people, include courses in mechanical drafting, blueprint reading, tracing, and practical mathematics. Huntington completed this summer a summer school with 50 per cent larger enrollment than usual. The Headmaster, Charles H. Sampson, reports an unusual demand for instruction in mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

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The Home Forum

The Turning Point

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING DARK HOURS humanity eagerly looks for the turning point which foreshadows the end of tribulation and the triumph of Truth. When a crisis occurs and men realize their own helplessness, they often lift their thought to God. When thought turns away from regarding the dark outlook to contemplate the healing presence and power of divine Love, the effect is a diminution of belief in the reality and power of evil, whether manifested as a bodily disease or world conditions.

When the sick, the blind, the needy came to Christ Jesus for help, he directed their thoughts away from their ailments to the love of God and the healing influence of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies. By lifting his thought understandingly to God, Christ Jesus healed the sick. The Gospel of Luke records of Jesus on one occasion (Luke 4:38,39): **"He arose out of the synagogue, and entered into Simon's house. And Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever; and they besought him for her. And he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them."**

This understanding of God which heals sickness and sin is now available to us through the revelation of Christian Science. When correctly applied and assimilated, it marks a turning point for the better in our lives. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 91): **"Let us rid ourselves of the belief that man is separated from God, and obey only the divine Principle, Life and Love. Here is the great point of departure for all true spiritual growth."** Possessing a spiritual understanding of God, derived from the study of Christian Science, we shall, even under duress, be enabled to maintain in ourselves that morale which, being based on divine Principle, is an inspiration to others. It is demonstrable that the best way to meet any crisis is by obeying God, and by turning thought away from the contemplation of a material concept of the world to behold, in Science, the spiritual universe of divine Love, governed by perfect Mind and inhabited by God's infinite ideas. We may rest assured that as this work is well done the turning point will come, the nothingness of evil and the allness of God will be demonstrated, and mankind will emerge from its present ordeal purged and prepared for the developing of a higher humanity.

Such a turning point relates solely to human experience and is reached through looking away from the false evidences of the physical senses to the facts of being, as revealed in Christian Science. For the real man there is no turning point, since man created by God, Spirit, is wholly spiritual, and so never could be subject to disease or in danger of death. Indeed, God's man, made in His likeness, is ever perfect and immortal, for God is his Life. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, pp. 203, 204), **"God is at once the centre and circumference of being."** Through understanding this spiritual truth many individuals, who erroneously believed that they had come to the end of the road, have been physically restored to health, and found that this healing was the beginning of a happier and more fruitful experience. In Christian Science we learn that sin, disease, and the false material concepts of God and man are all that can be destroyed, while the real man, whom God sees, loves, and perpetuates as His own spiritual reflection, is forever intact. Our turning to the truth and arriving at the realization of these realities of Christian Science is a memorable experience.

In a country threatened by invasion, a student of Christian Science wrestled with suggestions of instability and fear. Never before had his ability to apply Christian Science been put to such an exacting test. Finally, when the struggle appeared most severe, he came to a decision. He was prepared to pay the price of sacrifice in order to gain the true spirituality which a study of this Science imparts, and to trust God to meet his every need. This decision was the turning point, for from the moment that he abandoned self-interest and put God first, his thought became calm and clear, enabling him to prove the truth of Christian Science.

When Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, came to him seeking an understanding of Truth, Jesus said to him (John 3:5-7): **"Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again."** Explaining this utterance of the Way-shower and the necessity for starting from a spiritual standpoint, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 316), **"The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship."** Today the advent in human consciousness of this newborn understanding of God and man, as imparted by Christian Science, marks the turning point for good in human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE OLD CASTLE OF VADSTENA": *A Painting by Prince Eugén of Sweden*

PRINCE EUGÉN, the Duke of Närke, was born at Drottningholm Castle, in 1865, and educated in Stockholm and in Paris. A patron of the arts as well as a painter and etcher, he has figured prominently in the modern art life of his native land. On the whole, his pictures are concerned with landscape, and he has of late devoted himself to ancient centers of Swedish culture, in Västergötland and Östergötland. While his pictures of earlier date were painted in the customary manner of the day, interpreting poetically moonlit evenings, twilight and cloudy days, his recent canvases are more modern in emphasis upon illumination and design. Prince Eugén has been appreciative, along with other Swedish artists of the vanguard, of the innovations of the Expressionists and Cubists. This picture, "The Old Castle of Vadstena," shows his interest in three-dimensional design, in sturdily indicated masses, and roughly evolved textures. It is interesting to find a member of the royal family identifying himself with the artistic revolutionaries who relinquished native and academic modes of expression and went to the Paris boulevards for instruction and inspiration. They learned how to paint outdoors, how to interpret light as it qualifies atmosphere, surface, and form. They learned to paint with stenographic brevity. When at first the young painters returned to their native land, they found little sympathy for their newly acquired methods. But now, their lay fellow-citizens have caught up with them.

D. A.

Vändpunkten

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

UNDER MÖRKA STUNDER väntar mänskligheten ivrigt på den vändpunkt, som förebådar vedermödornas slut och Sanningens triumf. När någon kris inträffar och människorna inse sin egen hjälplöshet, bliva de ofta beredda att lyfta tanken till Gud. När man vänder tanken bort ifrån den mörka bilden och i stället betraktar den gudomliga Kärlekens helande närvaro och makt, blir effekten därav en minskning av föreställningen om det ondas verklighet och makt, vare sig detta manifesterar sig såsom en fysisk sjukdom eller i tillståndet i världen.

När de sjuka, de blinda, de behövande kommo till Kristus Jesus för att få hjälp, vände han deras tankar bort ifrån deras krämpor till Guds kärlek och det helande inflytandet av gudomligt Sinne på mänskliga sinnen och kroppar. Genom att med förståelse höja tanken till Gud helade Kristus Jesus de sjuka. Evangelium enligt Lukas berättar om Jesus vid ett tillfälle (Luk. 4:38, 39): "Han stod upp och gick ut ur synagogan och kom in i Simons hus. Och Simons svärmoder var ansatt av en svår feber, och de bådo honom för henne. Då trädde han fram och lutade sig över henne och näpste febern, och den lämnade henne; och strax stod hon upp och betjänade dem."

Denna förståelse av Gud, som helar sjukdom och synd, är nu tillgänglig för oss genom uppenbarelsen av Kristen Vetenskap. När den rätt tillämpas och införlivas med vårt tänkande, utmärker detta en vändning till det bättre i vårt liv. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 91): "Låt oss befria oss från den föreställningen, att människan är skild från Gud, och lyda endast gudomlig Princip, Liv och Kärlek. Här är den stora utgångspunkten för all sann andlig tillväxt." När vi äga en andlig förståelse av Gud, förvärvad genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskap, skola vi, även när vi äro hårt pressade, kunna bibehålla det mod som, emedan det är grundat på gudomlig Princip, utgör en inspiration för andra. Det är bevisbart, att bästa sättet att möta en kris är genom att lyda Gud och genom att vända tanken bort ifrån betraktandet av en materiell föreställning av världen till att i Vetenskapen skåda den gudomliga Kärlekens andliga universum, som är styrt av fullkomligt Sinne och bebott av Guds oändliga idéer. Vi kunna vara förvissade om, att när detta arbete är väl utfört, skall vändpunkten inträda, det ondas intighet och Guds allhet skola bliva demonstrerade, och människosläktet skall utgå ur sitt nuvarande eldprov renat och berett för framträdandet av en högre mänsklighet.

En dylik vändpunkt hänför sig endast till den mänskliga erfarenheten och uppnås genom att bortse från de fysiska sinnenas falska vittnesbörd till varats fakta, vilka Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarat. För den verkliga människan finnes ingen vändpunkt, emedan den av Gud, Ande, skapade människan är helt och hållet andlig och sålunda aldrig kan bliva utsatt för sjukdom eller dödsfara. Faktum är, att Guds människa, som är skapad till Hans likhet, alltid är fullkomlig och odödlig, ty Gud är hennes Liv. Mrs. Eddy säger (*Science and Health*, sidd. 203, 204): "Gud är på samma gång varats medelpunkt och omkrets." Genom att förstå denna andliga sanning ha många, som felaktigt trott, att de kommit till vägens slut, blivit återställda till hälsan och ha funnit, att detta helande var begynnelsen till en lyckligare och rikare erfarenhet. I Kristen Vetenskap lära vi, att synd, sjukdom och de falska, materiella uppfattningarna om Gud och människan äro allt som kan förstöras, medan den verkliga människan, som Gud ser, älskar och bibehåller såsom sin egen andliga återspegling, för alltid är välbehållen och oskadd. När vi vända oss till sanningen och uppnå förverkligandet av dessa Kristen Vetenskaps fakta, vinna vi en minnesvärd erfarenhet.

I ett land, som hotades av invasion, höll en lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap på att kämpa emot suggestioner av osäkerhet och fruktan. Aldrig förr hade hans förmåga att tillämpa Kristen Vetenskap satts på ett så hårt prov. Slutligen, när kampen tycktes svårast, kom han till ett beslut. Han var beredd att genom uppoffring erlägga priset för den sanna andlighet, som studiet av denna Vetenskap skänker, och förtrösta på att Gud skulle möta alla hans behov. Detta beslut utgjorde vändpunkten, ty från det ögonblick han lämnade det egna intresset åsido och satte Gud främst, blev hans tanke lugn och klar, och han blev i stånd att bevisa sanningen av Kristen Vetenskap.

När Nikodemus, en av judarnas rådsherrar, kom till Jesus för att söka vinna en förståelse av Sanningen, sade Jesus till honom (Joh. 3:5-7): "Om en människa icke bliver född av vatten och ande, så kan hon icke komma in i Guds rike. Det som är fött av kött, det är kött; och det som är fött av Anden, det är ande. Förundra dig icke över att jag sade dig, att I måsten födas på nytt." Till förklaring av detta Vägvisarens yttrande och nödvändigheten av att utgå från en andlig standpunkt skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, sid. 316): "Emedan den verkliga människan genom Vetenskapen är förenad med sin skapare, behöva de dödliga endast vända sig från synden och förlora dödlig självhet ur sikte för att finna Kristus, den verkliga människan och hennes samband med Gud, och erkänna det gudomliga barnaskapet." Framträdandet i det mänskliga medvetandet av den nya förståelsen av Gud och människan, som Kristen Vetenskap skänker, utmärker vändningen till det goda i den mänskliga erfarenheten.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Truly Great Public Servant

FOR SOME WEEKS Adams lingered at Meridian Hill, before returning to the old home at Quincy. He was sixty-two years old, but as yet in full vigor, and his father had lived for nearly thirty years longer than the age at which he now found himself without occupation. . . .

The problem of how to employ his time was a serious one, mentally and financially. . . . From the very day that his father had entered public service, that service, owing to necessary expenses incurred in it as compared with the miserly salaries allowed for it, had been a constant drain on the meagre resources of the family rather than a source of gain. . . . Returning to Quincy early in the summer, he set to work to gather materials and to write the life of his father. . . .

In September 1830, he was unexpectedly asked to allow his name to be voted on as a candidate for the House of Representatives from the farming district of Plymouth in which his home at Quincy was situated. He replied that, if the people wished him to, he would serve them, but "I shall not ask their votes. I wish them to act their pleasure." Of the 2,565 votes in twenty-two towns, 1,817 were cast for Adams and the rest scattered among several candidates. On taking his seat, Adams announced to his constituents that he would hold himself accountable to no party and to no section, and it was on those terms, honorable alike to him and to them, that they returned him year after year. . . .

For a man who had been Minister to several foreign countries, Secretary of State, and President, to begin again, as Clay said, like a boy, and go to Washington as a simple Congressman was an ordeal that few would have had the courage to face. . . . The plunge into the new life, considered beneath his dignity by most of his friends, was made even more difficult by strong opposition within his own household, his son Charles Francis in particular being so opposed to his father's embarking upon this new and dangerous venture as seriously to impair, for a time, the happy relations between the two. . . .

The old man, however, was right and the son was wrong. Not only were the greatest years of service ahead, but those years were to win for the father the respect of the entire nation, even of his enemies. His feelings, when the result of the election was known, were set down at length in that diary to which as the years passed he came to turn, lonely and self-repressed, as one turns to a loved and trusted confidant. . . . "My election as President of the United States was not half so gratifying to my inmost soul. No election or appointment conferred upon me ever gave me so much pleasure."—From "The Adams Family," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (Boston: Little Brown.)

On Wanting to Know Everybody

PEOPLE are forever stopping short, we find, to inquire—sometimes on a note of incredulity—"But are you *sure* I'm not boring you with all this?" and: "Oh, no!" we always tell them, in deepest truth. For that is indeed the way it is. The hours we have spent in other people's lives, in listening to the histories of total strangers, in poring over albumsful of unknown faces, even (to some the extremity of affliction) in wallowing happily, with the gratified collector, among those hoardings of picture postcards which commemorate, so touchingly, a single rash excursion—all these hours would, we suppose, if lumped together, amount to the age of a well-grown child.

It is difficult for us, of course, to see such time as having been anything but most profitably employed. That there *are* people who *are* bored is a fact we accept—implicit as it is in that stopping-short, that apologetic seeking of permission to proceed. Obviously the lady recounting to us the really quite flabbergasting career of Aunt Fanny (all wasp waist and rococo hair in one of the albums) has, on previous sprees of loquaciousness, suffered the rebuff of inattention. Which is, we are simply forced to submit, a definite indictment of the perception of her audience. For, if ever a career most cunningly confirmed the debated accuracy of a certain poet's dictum, it was, we opine, the career of Aunt Fanny.

This alone could be loot enough for any one hour; but added to it, of course, there is always something else: the fresh light thrown upon the teller of the tale. For how very much more cogently than in abstract pronouncements are people apt, in describing others, to define themselves. It can really be the best of the inside games: this sitting, listening, delicately craned forward—waiting for the revelatory rays to fall. Patience and percipience must reinforce attention: for sometimes the rays are so quick-slight that almost one can miss their immense saliency, while sometimes they very nearly don't fall at all. Aunt Fanny's niece, for instance,—but as we were saying: time thus employed seems to us, always, to serve a sound purpose. For even if one lived with the utmost spaciousness, with never a pride or a prejudice or an apathy to impoverish experience—how infinitesimal a part of the whole one would, even then, manage to grasp; how perpetual and imperative the necessity, even then, to expand into still further zones of understanding. It was, we remember, in one of the more gently juvenile of years that this—this particular realization—first broke, like a thunderclap, over our head.

We were sitting, bored to the bone, in a schoolroom. In front of us the teacher, book raised in hand, was pronouncing, as she had pronounced uncounted times before, an enormous figure. The population of—Peru? of Portugal? of Prussia?—it doesn't matter: the population of something, an enormous figure. And there, bang, all in a moment, the thing transpired. Figures until then had meekly remained figures; now, quite suddenly, these made an awful sense. Millions and millions and millions of *people!* That was what they meant! Briefly we were pitched into a pit of sheer panic. Head reeled; heart stood stock-still. And then gradually, succeeding the panic, came a great private incommunicable mournfulness. Because, for the first time, there it was plain: never would we (as debonairly we had supposed) be able to know everybody there was in the world.

This still remains cause for considerable secret regret; but it was, then, a wildly desolating truth to accept. Millions and millions of other people, as real as oneself—thinking and feeling—never to be greeted, to be named, to be learned. After this, difficultly and over lengthier tracts of time, came a more subtle, more deeply disruptive order of awareness. If there were all these millions of people—these strangers forever removed in their strangeness—how could one be as sure as before that everything one did and said and thought was the only way, or even the best way, in which such things could be thought and said and done?

This period (in our voluminous diaries) is marked by an atmosphere of profoundly shaken confidence. "Do children in China—" "Do men in Spain—" "Do people everywhere—" honor this, reject that, insist upon such and such an observance? How could Mrs. M. (in one little parlor) speak with such certainty? How could the Colonel (in spite of his loudness) actually *know?*

It could, we suppose, be said that it was here, just at this point, that tortuously and tremulously we began to grow up. Just at this point of first questioning—under the impact of the whole—the grandiloquent pretensions of the part.

What, of course, we didn't see then—what we didn't, indeed, see for ages—was the inevitable paradox: the fact that the further one pioneered outward into new regions of identity, of function, the closer one could come to the recognition of a core—that the more one learned liberally to allow margins for "differences," the surer could grow the sense of vast union. This was too much to be seen in a schoolroom. This is too much for many a ruled place.

DORIS PEEL

September Mood

Sweet as song, late summer lay
In the mouthpiece of the bay;
Eel grass shimmered, emerald green,
Where August tides ran true and clean.
Back up the beach, across the sand,
Salt and sun consumed the land;
Pink mallow and marsh rosemary
Caught the motif of the sea,
And wave echoes stirred and woke
In thin leaves of pine and oak.
Yet through turning days of heat
The harmony was incomplete,
Until, like grace notes, pure and high,
Two gulls winged through this evening's sky.

BARBARA OVERTON

Exploiters of New Material

IN ONE WAY ONLY, perhaps, is the discovery of new material of really great importance to a novelist or romancer. It may well be that his observation will be quickened and his imagination stimulated if he has turned to scenes of human life that have not before been the subject of fiction. Undoubtedly Mark Twain did his best work when he dealt with a way of life that was unknown to most of his readers, even through stories, but known so well to him that he could treat it with the freedom of intimacy. It was matter peculiarly apt for his use. An eye kept fresh to see and an imagination fired by what is seen are of paramount importance, after all, to the making of significant fiction. The novel scene has some importance, as I say, yet it will not furnish an author with keen vision or provide him with imagination. If he has these requisites, however, all places will serve him, no matter how often used before. Chaucer's pilgrims went to Rochester, and so did the members of the Pickwick Club. The writer of lesser degree may keep from imitating his betters, or copying a familiar formula, by discovering a corner of the earth for his own cultivation; but the man or woman of unusual talent needs no such protection.

For her or for him, experience seems to indicate, problems of elemental and therefore permanent interest may be suggested quite as well by scenes and human types familiar to fiction as by those never before observed. Precisely the same thing is true of material as of craftsmanship: nothing is stale which is illuminated by the great artist. He will not see it as it has been seen before, or understand it as it has been understood. . . . The fear, sometimes expressed, that the novel will perish because in due time all possible situations will have been explored, does not take into account this constant renewal. There are very few plots in the world, no doubt, but they have been used for a great while and will serve for many centuries to come. The variety of human nature is so infinite that the old story becomes a new one when told by a master of the craft.—From "How to Read Fiction," by GORDON HALL GEROULD. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Don't Complain Unless You've Written First.....By Mary Hornaday

Housewives who protest loudly at the dinner table about the rising cost of living have a big opportunity to do something about it right now.

Sit down and write President Roosevelt and your Senator and Representative telling them that you want swift and clear-cut action to curb both farm prices and wages—if you do.

While President Roosevelt and Congress argue as to who shall brave political disfavor by moving to curb the earnings of the farmer and labor, the housewife has a real opportunity for leadership in the matter of price control.

Most farmers say they will be willing to accept ceilings lower than those fixed in the present price control if a ceiling is also put on city folks' wages. Thus far the only action on wage ceilings taken either by Congress or by the President are in wage stabilization agreements that affect only a few thousand workers thus far.

Enforce Ceilings Now in Effect

While all this sparring is going on between Congress and the President as to who shall act and when on price control, the housewife should step in and demand fair treatment along with the farmer and the wage earner. After all, she is the real victim of rising prices.

It is her purse that is strained by the 3¼ per cent a month increase in the cost of food not now covered by the price control law; it is her ingenuity that is taxed when inequitable ceilings make meat scarce in some cities. If her husband is a "white collar" or office worker instead of a shipyard welder or aircraft mechanic, chances are that her allowance has not kept pace with the mark-ups she is finding at her grocery every day—despite Leon Henderson's attempt to establish price ceilings.

There are two parts to the housewife's responsibilities toward price control at this point. One is interest in the enforcement of ceilings already in effect.

How many housewives know, for instance, that beginning Sept. 1 their dry cleaner, shoe repairman, laundry and auto mechanic was supposed to have their lists of ceiling prices posted? A hurried survey in New York City indicated that most service industries neglected to post their prices.

Of course, Mr. Henderson has never shown any enthusiasm for housewives as price ceiling enforcement agents. He has been afraid that they would be busybodies, instead of helpful advisers to shopkeepers. Even without Mr. Henderson's approval women in certain communities have banded together and shown themselves to be intelligent custodians of a complicated piece of legislation.

In connection with her stand on President Roosevelt's anti-inflation recommendations in his Labor Day speech, the housewife needs to make up her mind as to whether the farmer deserves the loopholes he now has, at her expense, in the price control law. Also she must decide where wage increases ought to stop.

Out on the Pacific Coast, former telephone operators and manicurists who never before in their lives made much more than $15 and $20 a week are making $55 as beginner welders in the shipyards. The shipyards have a wage stabilization agreement which means that they all pay the same wages. Shipyard workers do not drift from yard to yard looking for higher pay. But they are drifting out of the aircraft plants, and before Paul V. McNutt's partial freezing order this week, out of the lumber yards and metal industries, into the shipyards. That means these firms have to try to meet the shipyards' competition by offering higher wages themselves.

Might Let President Go Ahead

While high wages paid in shipyards do not directly affect the cost of the food on the housewife's grocery list, they add to the cost of the war and begin a general inflationary trend that is hard to head off unless someone has the courage to suddenly say "halt" and enforce the command.

Also higher wages in the shipyards make it harder to keep hired men "down on the farm" and give the farmer reason to think that maybe he is suffering from the war more than any other group of Americans.

If you want to write to your Congressmen to ask tighter control of farm prices and wages, but don't know their names, address letters to the Banking and Currency Committees of the Senate and House.

One proposal is have Congress instruct the President to go ahead with any price control action he deems necessary to head off inflation at this time. If you think that would be the most effective method of getting action, you can tell your Congressmen so.

A good dining table rule for American families would be, "Don't complain about the high cost of food unless you've done what you can about it first."

Memo on Austria:

'We Are Not Germans'.....By Ernest S. Pisko

Once again the Austrian people have been assured from authoritative Allied quarters that the life of their country did not end when Hitler's booted legions marched into it four years ago.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the British House of Commons this week that Britain would not consider herself "bound by any change effected in Austria in or since 1938" in postwar settlements. Some months ago Winston Churchill said, "We can never forget that Austria was the first victim of Nazi aggression." He promised that "in the victory of the Allies free Austria shall find her honored place." And more recently Cordell Hull stated that the United States Government "has never taken the position that Austria was legally absorbed in the German Reich."

These three statements express not only the Allied standpoint. The overwhelming majority of the Austrian people hold identical views. It is a far cry from the days of "Anschluss" to the midsummer appeal of a students' meeting in Vienna, asking the United Nations for assistance for the Austrian underground movement. An urgent plea was made for arms and instructions.

Ready to Do Their Share

According to word of a meeting of Austrian prisoners of war in Russia, the Austrians want to be regarded and treated like citizens of any of the nations which, though overrun, are the enemies of Naziism. Recent events show how they are ready to do their share in the fight for freedom.

In Vienna 37 young men were executed because they headed an organization whose members had sworn that they would rather die than fight for Hitler. At Feldkirch, near the Swiss border, five persons were shot for helping young Austrians to cross into Switzerland. For their "hostile attitude toward National Socialism" 23 inhabitants of Linz, capital of Upper Austria and Adolf Hitler's home county, were executed by a firing squad in the center of the town. In the same province, the small towns of Enns and Wels—with 4,000 and 16,000 inhabitants, respectively—became the scene of purges directed mainly against older people. Open revolts occurred in the province of Salzburg and in the famous lake district of the Salzkammergut. Infuriated women marched through the streets, shouting "The Nazis have ruined us! Our men are perishing in Russia and we are starving!" Two SS Blackshirt regiments were ordered to quell the uprising.

The Nazis have embarked on an intensified propaganda drive. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, made a veritable speech campaign through Austria. He met with so little success in his latter talks he told his audiences that the Germans would not hesitate to turn against their own blood if need be. Baldur von Schirach, Gauleiter of the "Ostmark," has been making almost one speech daily. Victory-at-any-price meetings are being staged in the various provinces, and the gist of all the oratory is to make the Austrians believe that the war is fought not for the sake of the Nazi Party but to secure a better future for all of them.

Food Situation Bad

However, the Austrians see and feel much which gives the lie to this assertion. The food situation is extremely bad. People roam the countryside collecting wild herbs to replace fruit and fresh vegetables which have disappeared from the market almost entirely. Only party officials, soldiers and persons with a monthly income of more than 500 marks are able to eat adequately. The masses become progressively undernourished.

Industrial sabotage, however, appears to have declined since, a few weeks ago, five leading Viennese industrialists were sent to concentration camps and the workers of those factories shifted to Germany. But another form of sabotage, the burning of crops and farms, increased measurably.

Austrians commemorated the 8th anniversary of the frustrated Nazi Putsch of July 25 by more than 350 sabotage fires. Other feats of the illegal celebration were the hoisting of the red-white-red Austrian flag on the 250-foot spire of the Vienna City Hall, and the floating of burning rafts down the Danube, the Inn and the Salzach.

Eight years ago, furtively planted swastika flags and burning swastikas were extensively used by the Nazis in their Austrian campaign. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and the Austrians hope that it will be there to stay.

The Country Speaks: New York

'No Atheists in Foxholes'.....By Robert M. Hallett

"There are no atheists in foxholes."

That statement by one American warrier returned from the front battlelines of the Far East epitomizes the tendency of men to turn to religion in times of great stress and danger.

Another simple story to come out of the war which also is illustrative of men's reliance on religion—one of the primary freedoms for which the United Nations are fighting—in times of peril was told by a United Press correspondent and quoted by Yank, the Army newspaper. En route to Dieppe, France, for the now historic raid on that city, one of the Commando chaplains called the men aboard his naval vessel about him even while the dark English quay could be seen behind them and read the sixth chapter of Ephesians, holding his Bible in one hand and his flashlight in the other.

"Finally, my brethren," he read (Ephesians 6:10-12), "be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.

"Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

The correspondent said that following the reading, most of the men dropped off to sleep as the boat plowed toward Dieppe—their hearts untroubled by the travail before them.

The American Bible Society's report for 1941 reveals a striking increase in the distribution of Bibles, New Testaments and Bible portions in hundreds of languages during that war year. The Society distributed 8,096,977 volumes of Scriptures, exceeding any year since 1931; 712,030 New Testaments in the United States, the greatest number in any year since 1918; 1,361,019 volumes of the Scriptures in Latin America, 41 per cent above the previous year and 31 per cent greater than any former year, and filled the largest order—400,000 Gospel portions in Portuguese—ever received for the printing of foreign-language Scriptures in the United States.

Dr. Francis Stifler, secretary of the Society, said his organization's record revealed "a remarkable turning to the Bible" all over the world and in this country, especially in homes from which boys have gone to war. The boys in uniform, too, are asking their chaplains for New Testaments faster than they can be supplied, he said, adding that the Bible was never so widely read as in 1942.

An interesting and reassuring sidelight on the Society's statistics is that although the Bible is obtainable only at special religious bookshops in Germany, it still outsells Hitler's "Mein Kampf." The Prussian Bible Society of Berlin sold 127,000 Scriptures in 1938, while in 1940—the latest year for which figures are available—they sold 239,000 volumes.

"It is a Bible-hungry world," Dr. Stifler said, "and the common hunger for the Bible is a bond that cannot be broken by other forces."

Many church leaders of various denominations have reported a marked upswing in attendance since the United States has been in the war, although as yet actual statistics for such increases are not available. Similarly, missionaries returned from the Far East have said in private conversations with church group leaders here that churches in both free and occupied China—but particularly in the former—are more crowded than ever before and that Christian schools in Free China are jammed. The rapid expansion of Christian schools in China is mainly due to the Chinese Government program to continue and increase the education of its youth during the war, they held.

Meanwhile, the United Service Organizations in a recent survey found that attendance at religious services in its clubhouses had increased with leaps and bounds since Pearl Harbor. The U. S. O.'s more than 950 units within and outside of territorial United States provide denominational and interdenominational religious services and meetings as well as recreational facilities.

Junior Red Cross to Observe Silver Anniversary

14,000,000 youngsters in United States to rededicate the organization to its original purpose.

By Julietta K. Arthur
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Next Tuesday, Sept. 15, school children all over the United States will observe a Silver Anniversary. Exactly 25 years ago President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation founding the American Junior Red Cross. This year 14,000,000 boys and girls will rededicate the organization to its original purpose—"the production of comfort and recreational articles for the armed forces, and the alleviation of suffering of children of other nations."

When youngsters this month in second and third grades roll hems for handkerchiefs made out of remnants of cotton cloth while their older sisters knit afghans and their brothers carve wooden jumping jacks, they are only following their predecessors of World War I. They too helped rehabilitate war-stricken children in Europe. They also collected money used for war orphans, paying for school gardens in Poland, school ships at Naples and Venice for fisherboys, farm schools in devastated Belgium.

'Children's Fund'

Today, the "Children's Fund," which was established in 1917, is still functioning. Throughout the school year money will be earned, or saved, individually, or by groups. Today that fund in "sacrifice" boxes is supporting 65 day nurseries in England. Some of it this summer went into garden tools and toys—made in manual arts classes or out of gay scraps, ducks cut from felt or scraps of oilcloth or tiny percale dolls with features made from buttons. One such shipment went to Iceland, for children evacuated to the country there. Russian children needed toys, too, but they needed shoes more. From the Children's Fund in the United States came $10,000 spent for shoes sent half way round the world.

To date boys and girls have contributed in World War II over $200,000 to the American Red Cross War Relief Fund. Every penny of it was raised, a bit here and a dime there, by children themselves. All summer boys and girls have been gathering acorns on Kentucky hillsides for the pigs, cleaning out cellars in New York, caring for chickens in Oklahoma, blacking shoes, selling pretzels—anything and everything to add to the Fund whose sole purpose is the relief of suffering children.

The Juniors will inaugurate their Silver Anniversary with an active "in-school" program, but they have kept going on a nation-wide basis throughout the summer. Not all the work has been grim. In San Francisco Junior Red Cross members prepared "Treasure Chests" for American boys and girls evacuated from Hawaii and the Philippines. In manual arts classes they made the boxes which later they stocked with books, jig-saw puzzles, cloth animals, wooden pull toys a child can enjoy in bed.

Floating Afghan

An afghan made by San Diego school children in the McKinley School has just arrived in England—in spite of the enemy. Shipped with other Red Cross supplies the 70-piece knitted afghan was found in a crate floating near the shore of Smyrna Beach, Fla., after the first vessel on which it was sent was torpedoed. The Smyrna Beach Red Cross Chapter cleaned it and it resumed its journey still bearing the water-blurred note from boys and girls on the Pacific Coast reading "To Our Friends in England."

One school in Pasadena started an idea which has become a national project. Backgammon and checker boards are being made from small boxes, and then filled with checkers, dice, a pack of cards, a pad and pencils showing that the young people are willing and ready to do more than their part for our men in service.

Already the 14,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross have produced 3,000,000 articles in the "Production for the Armed Forces Program." Not a single piece produced duplicates the work of other war organizations. And every one is a competently turned out item, up to Army standards whether it is a compact Acey-Ducey board for two homesick sailors, or the "housewife" used by an awkward soldier in Australia, or the heap of paper napkins, paper favors and menu cards which made American soldiers happy on their first Christmas day in Ireland.

New York school children used sewing machines at school and at home last year to turn out 23,000 dresses and small suits, some of which were worn by children as far away as China. This year New York children will make even more.

In Boston the Morse keyboard provided by electricity classes in high school—a two-way telegraph set mounted on a board providing practice in telegraphy for sailors—is reported to national headquarters in Washington as "invaluable."

There are even more touching stories which appear in childish letters which fill the files. An evacuated, American-born Japanese boy, who raised sweet peas commercially, has turned over his entire acreage to boys and girls who picked, bunched and sold them to buy materials to make the ash stands, head-of-bed clothes hangers and reading racks called for by nearby military camps.

This year as schools all over the country open, boys and girls are ready to roll up even more than last year's impressive total of 500,000 garments for refugee children in harassed war areas in Europe and Asia. For our armed forces in the Pacific area alone boys and girls in the West have taken a quota of 140,000 items, including 50,000 games and 5,000 writing portfolios for soldiers to use.

The Junior Red Cross is an expression of service, not limited by the immediate boundaries of school, home or the community. Its childish members are part of the vast international structure of the Red Cross found in every country of the world.

Japanese 'Outmatched in Air'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Just back from an inspection of the Pacific fighting area, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, said yesterday that it would "be a tough job" for the Japanese to recapture Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

"In the Marines," he added, "they have met equally tough and alert people for the first time."

The Undersecretary described his experiences at a press conference held jointly with Secretary Frank Knox. The conference also produced the following:

Mr. Knox will visit Rio de Janeiro within the next two months and inspect American outposts en route.

The Secretary said that ship launchings are now greater than ship sinkings, but clear through to the end of the war there must be constant vigilance against enemy submarines.

Mr. Forrestal highly praised American planes and their crews. The Japanese were outmatched in the air, he said, both in the quality of planes and the skill and courage of the men who fly them.

The Japanese Zero fighter was light and highly maneuverable, he added, but one hit was enough to finish it, because of its lack of armor. He called it "very vulnerable," and expressed the opinion that it would soon be armored, which would decrease its maneuverability.

He reported, too, that American airmen in the Pacific were of the opinion that the quality of the Japanese aviators was deteriorating. Both their "flying skill and their determination were below the grade of what our fellows met earlier in the war," he said.

Pearl Harbor, he said, looked "perfectly normal again," and Midway Island was in "good shape." The American garrison there, he added, was "looking for the Japs any time they want to come back."

Mr. Forrestal told a story of a Marine in a battle area who picked up a wounded Japanese to carry him to a hospital. The sea-soldier "suddenly felt a sharp pain," he said, "and found that the Japanese was biting him."

To this Mr. Knox added a story told to him by Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps. A wounded Japanese lay on the ground, with a hand grenade clasped beneath his body. When a Marine approached, the Japanese pulled the pin and killed both himself and the Marine.

"That happened at least twice," Mr. Knox said.

Mr. Forrestal also said that Army, Navy, and Air Corps were operating in the closest harmony and utmost co-operation.

"Red tape doesn't exist out there," he said, "bullets cut through that in no time."

American Red Cross

Boys and Girls Rededicated to Serve Armed Forces

(1) Junior Red Cross members all over the United States have held fashion shows like this one at the Erie Day School, Erie, Pa., when older brothers and sisters completed their quota of clothes for shipment abroad. Styles were devised by British leaders in conjunction with the Production Department of the American Red Cross. Variety was secured by trimmings and by flat toys packed in the pockets. (2) These boys in the manual training class at the Friends' School, Washington, D. C., are making toys to be used in air-raid shelters abroad as a gift through the Junior Red Cross. (3) Thirteen million boys and girls in American schools have turned out a quarter of a million garments since 1939 as a gift from the children of America to child war refugees in China, France, Poland, Greece, and Great Britain. British stylists design the patterns, but the American children make the trimmings different. (4) Boys find they like to knit, and Junior Red Cross knitting classes for boys have been formed in many schools. (5) Members of Baltimore's Elementary School No. 50 pack gift boxes for war child refugees.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

If Shostakovitch Comes

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The invitation that has been sent in the name of Arturo Toscanini to Dimitri Shostakovitch, asking him to conduct eight concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in the first fortnight of November, points up still higher the peculiar prestige of the young Soviet composer. If he can make the journey, as the microfilm bearing the notation of his Seventh Symphony so recently did, he might arrive in time for one or all of the three performances which Mr. Toscanini plans to give of that work in the opening week of the orchestra's new season.

No one need doubt that he would be lionized as no visiting composer has been lionized in many years. Even in the historic instances of Tchaikovsky and Dvořák, public acclaim lacked the particular props and prods of our wartime enthusiasms, and neither of those worthies had been a fire watcher in his country's fight for life.

* * *

More than that, nothing of political or social ideology was involved in their American sojourns. Dvořák went to live for a while with transplanted fellow Czechs in a little Iowa town. New York was not overflowing with Russians when Tchaikovsky came to participate in the festival that opened Carnegie Hall in 1891. Those who now applaud everything pertaining to the Soviets in the city's picture houses could be counted upon to read into the coming of Shostakovitch much that was scarcely dreamed of when the older composer responded to the invitation that a still active New York conductor, Walter Damrosch, sent to him in the Tsarist Russia of half a century ago.

* * *

The in itation to Shostakovitch is said to open the way for him to conduct any of his own compositions, according to his fancy. He might, for instance, turn back to his "May Day" and "October" Symphonies and give those of Communist sympathies an opportunity to mix music and partisanship in a manner and to a degree never recorded of past performances of Shostakovitch's music in this country. The possibilities are limitless, though unless a new symphony, opera, ballet, or other major score should be brought along for first performance here, the repercussions would not be as eminently musical, perhaps, as they would be personal, patriotic and political.

The particular abilities of Shostakovitch as a conductor have been kept a profound secret from ordinarily well-informed American musicians and music lovers. But the Philharmonic-Symphony, as probably the most-guested orchestra in America, learned long ago to have no fear of composer-conductors. True, there is the story that when a certain American of the species held the baton, the violinists would look at one another and say: "Meet you at the last bar." But Igor Stravinsky has shown that one may be both a composer and a Russian, without the orchestra muddling one's music when one does a little stick beating of one's own; and various similar instances might be cited to show that the 36-year-old son of Leningrad (when he was born it was still St. Petersburg) need have neither fears nor scruples in taking over, where even a Toscanini leaves off.

Of course, if he is a conductor of the technical assurance and the experience of Richard Strauss and Georges Enesco, he might even be invited to quit fire-watching (at least, after the war) and become a more or less regular conductor of the century-old orchestra. But that bridge would seem to be a remote one, particularly since at this writing there is no word as to whether this week's invitation can be accepted. The answer of Shostakovitch to Toscanini's most cordial message may take time, or it may be announced before these lines appear in print. In either case, it will not win or lose the war. But on it may depend something more than just the freshening of the season for those inveterate hero worshipers who have gazed upon the lineaments of a long array of composer-visitors, from Strauss to Ravel, Bartók to Hindemith, d'Indy to Schönberg, and Bliss to Szymanowski, along with a host of others, in the interval since Tchaikovsky and Dvořák set the fashion.

Bowl Season Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Hollywood Bowl ended its twenty-first season on the night of Sept. 5, proving the worth of its slogan, "Music on the Home Front," by achieving both an artistic and a financial success. What had a dubious beginning, because of wartime restrictions, had a significant conclusion, with plans for a 16-week winter season already under way and more than half the necessary funds in cash or pledges.

The final program was in charge of Barbirolli and Arthur Rubinstein played the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in B flat minor.

Capacity audiences (limited by army regulations to 10,000 persons) heard the orchestra and Rubinstein in two performances and gave the pianist warm applause for his brilliant playing. The Tchaikovsky program included the seldom heard Elegy and Waltz Serenade for Strings, Op. 18—a delightful choice for Bowl hearing. Barbirolli's presentation of the Sixth Symphony was always lyric and often profound. The orchestra did some of its best playing of the summer.

Edwin McArthur conducted the concert of Sept. 2, featuring Deems Taylor's "Circus Day," works by Smetana and Debussy, and three excerpts from Wagner.

It was the first local hearing for Mr. Taylor's whimsical portrayal of make-believe characters. At first thought, Mr. Taylor seems on more friendly terms with Alice in Wonderland than he does with jugglers, clowns and what-not. The soloist was Jerry Hines, 20-year-old winner in a competition of 55 men singers for the honor of appearing with orchestra in the Bowl. Mr. Hines disclosed a voice of great promise. His low and medium tones have power and are of exquisite quality. And he sings with fine feeling and understanding. He is a student at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Barbirolli and Lauri Kennedy, first cellist of the orchestra, were heard in the next to last concert. The program included Saint-Saëns' Concerto in A minor, and Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

H. D. C.

Vandamm

Gladys Cooper and Cecil Humphreys

In a scene from Emlyn Williams' "The Morning Star," which Guthrie McClintic is presenting beginning Sept. 14 at the Morosco Theater, New York.

Scholars Adrift Keep Up Song

By Paul Nettl

What is musicology?

A rather negative definition describes a musicologist as one who, though unable to play an instrument or to compose, persists in talking about music. At a performance of Bach's "Musical Offering," I overheard the conversation of a couple of persons in the audience, one asking the other how he liked the performance.

"I don't know yet," was the reply. "I've got to ask my friend, the musicologist, X."

Perhaps this attitude is at the bottom of the current belief in and description of the musicologist's function, that is, to tell people what they should or should not like.

In America, musicology is a comparatively young branch of science; though in the Old World it is as old and venerable as the art of music itself. For men have been intent on fathoming the secret of the combination of sounds and of their effect from times immemorial. To look back at the Middle Ages, every serious musician then was supposed to be proficient in singing and organ playing; and besides that, he had to be well grounded in the musical theories of Pythagoras, Aristotle and Aristoxenus. Later periods of cultural history set sharper boundaries between the skill of the musician and the knowledge of the musical scholar, though the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries still bring us artists who are at the same time scholars, such as Zarlino, Mersenne, Rameau, Mattheson, Padre Martini, Scheibe and others. But gradually the profession of musicologist is developed with Burney, musical globe trotter of the eighteenth century, in the vanguard, with Forkel, Bach's biographer Ambros, and with Spitta, Chrysander, Jahn Pohl and others to follow.

* * *

The Romantic movement, with its glance turned toward the past, gave impetus to the study of musical history. Not only did research turn to the lives of the ancient composers, but scholars were interested in original versions and first drafts of compositions. This interest led to the publication of the important editions of classic works and later to the issuing of the "Monuments of Music," particularly of German and Austrian musical works of the past.

Germany led the way. Here an "International Music Association" was founded in 1899, to stimulate musical research on an international basis. At the German universities, departments for systematic and historic musicology were founded. Systematic musicology embraced acoustics, the psychology of sound, aesthetics of sound and musical theory. The history of musicians, of musical forms, of instruments and their use, as well as the history of musical performance, was taught. Members of this "classic school" of European musicology were Hermann Kretzschmar, Hugo Riemann, Guido Adler, and Hermann Abert.

* * *

Their era extended to about 1930. With the approach of fascism, the old ideals of musical research were pushed into the background. Primarily this signified the introduction of the so-called "Geisteswissentschaftliche" method, the method of spiritual significance. No longer was the scholar content to define the style and to analyse the technical aspect of a piece of music, but he aimed to "understand" it, to reach behind the music itself for its inner meaning, thus applying a hypothesis laid down by the philosopher Dilthey for the divisions of science not included in the natural sciences.

The Bohemian musicologist, Ambros, had, indeed, already pointed out the relations existing between various branches of the arts and the philosophy of any given epoch. This, however, was not enough for the German musicologists, they were not satisfied until they had pronounced profound and abstruse dictums and playing with metaphysical concepts, until their judgments became mere words without inner meaning.

* * *

Nazi philosophy and political thought have, moreover, made use of musicology in other directions as well. The universal appeal of German music, based on the ideals of humanity and freedom of the will, has been claimed as a symbol of the superiority of the "master race." The Nazi musicological periodical, Archiv für Musikforschung, the successor of Alfred Einstein's Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft, holds that the Czech folksong was not an indigenous product, and that it made use of German melodic material. According to this fancy, the Czech composers of the eighteenth century, like Stamitz and Richter, were Germans. Handel and Gluck are mere precursors of the German conquests of the twentieth century, "fifth columnists" of the music of their time.

The Biblical texts used by Handel have been replaced for the sake of this theory, and "Judas the Maccabaeus" has been turned into "William of Nassau," while "Israel in Egypt" becomes the "Inroads of the Mongols." Musical "race theories" are cited, and it is asserted that powerful and heroic music can be produced only by Nordic, or at best, Dinaric races; for the Western races are as inferior in the musical field as in others.

* * *

It was a matter of course that all Jewish musicologists were banished by the Hitler regime. The most renowned have found new homes in the United States or in England. Alfred Einstein, Curt Sachs, Karl Geiringer, and Leo Schrade have found opportunities in American colleges. Bukofzer, Gombossi, and Kathi Meyer are in the United States, studying and teaching. Wellesz of Vienna, Otto Erich Deutsch, and Hans Gal continue their task in England. The Czech scholar Nejedly was able to escape to Russia, though his colleague, Helfert, succumbed in a German concentration camp.

With the coming of the war, the musicological faculties at the German universities were in part disbanded, in part organized along party lines. At Vienna, where Guido Adler had begun his monumental work on Austrian music, "Denkmäler der Tonkunst," a young man, Dr. Schenk, heads the department.

Neither English nor American musicology has ever lost itself in a maze of speculation and bombast like the German. In France, England and America, books and articles on music are never so profound that they are unintelligible to the cultivated reader. The French Romain Rolland uses his musical history background to create imaginative and poetic biographies like those of Handel and of Beethoven; and in his essays, critical understanding takes the place of aimless speculation. English writers follow in his footsteps, Americans combine the English and certain good German qualities which they have brought back from their studies abroad. Of the scholarly type are Otto Kinkeldey at Cornell, Hugo Leichtentritt at Harvard, Oliver W. Strunk at Princeton, Carlton Sprague Smith in New York, and Harold Spivacke, librarian, Chief of the Division of Music, at the Library of Congress. Oscar Sonneck and Carl Engel, who built up the Congressional music collection, may take their place at the hea dof international musicological librarians. Mr. Engel in collaboration with Gustave Reese is the editor of the Musical Quarterly. Notable among American musicologists is Paul Henry Láng, of Columbia University, author of "Music in Western Civilization," who has for his assistant the German musicologist, Herzmann.

Painters Told of Materials

Painting Materials, a Short Encyclopedia, by Rutherford J. Gettens and George L. Stout, New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.75.

Critics, curators, and historians of art may find this volume helpful as furnishing material for methodical analysis. The authors have gained their authority to speak from conducting the Department of Conservation at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, where they supply information for "workers in the art of painting." For technical means have been greatly enlarged in modern times and new materials have become accessible to the artist to amplify the possibilities of expression. New methods and instruments, too, have been devised for investigation of works of the past.

In the last decade artists have been probing materials, striving for richer textures and for greater purity and transparency of color. They have departed from conventional oil and water colors, and by experiment and by imitation of ancient methods they have produced a variety of results. Mr. Gettens and Mr. Stout furnish information which cannot be found easily in other sources.

To begin with, mediums and adhesives are alphabetically set down. We learn about the history of oils, waxes, and resins, and their properties and applicability. Pigments and inert materials come under consideration next. The authors trace the history of coloring substances, drawing up lists of pigments and their chemical composition, and the physical properties with specific gravity, particle characteristics and refractive index. "A new epoch in the history of pigments began in 1856, when William Perkin in England announced the preparation of the first synthetic dyestuff, mauve. Dozens of patents on pigments and dyestuffs are now taken out every year," and consequently "the artist has a greater range and variety of durable pigments to chose from than at any time in history."

The following section is devoted to solvents, diluents and detergents, for which there is drawn up a chart of chemical formulae and physical properties. And, finally, there is a systematic exposition of supports, that is, the panels, canvases, walls or any of the flat expanses on which paintings can be made.

Materials for supports, fabrics, woods, fibers for paper, parchment, plaster, plywood, metals and stones are noted and the uses of them are expounded. To round out their purpose, the authors describe the tools and equipment of the artist—brushes, pencils, palettes, easels, palette knives, containers, tools, and other accessories. A glossary defines a number of technical terms. A bibliography appended to each section guides the reader to specialized sources.

The study covers a great range and shows how investigation today carries the curious student or practical investigator into involved fields of systematic research. Few artists, indeed, have even a small knowledge of the materials and tools with which they are occupied. Accordingly those who have no time for research but are eager for knowledge will find the presentation of Messrs. Gettens and Stout very serviceable.

To quote a remark of Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Museum of Art, in the Preface, "We feel that such research is valuable in many ways: in the historical examination of the processes and materials of the past; in the study and detection of forgeries of the present, and in the inquiry into the scientific care and restoration of works of art."

D. A.

Mr. Saroyan's Problem

By John Beaufort

New York

William Saroyan's two latest plays, "Talking to You" and "Across the Board on Tomorrow Morning," were in certain respects quite as interesting as anything he has offered to Broadway. They possessed the tenderness, warmth, intuitional emotion, and good feeling, fantasy, and theatrical playfulness over which Mr. Saroyan ranges. "Across the Board" was a spellbinding lyric upon the dream, the fitful unreality, and the fantastic nature of human existence. "Talking to You" was a poetic, dramatic allegory which contained some illuminating reflections on the ethical problem which is one of Mr. Saroyan's fundamental concerns.

Mr. Saroyan is gifted to an extraordinary degree with the poet's perception. His characters are seldom dull or false. He works hard as a writer but he gives the impression that he would like the process to be as automatic as perception. His reactions as well as his perceptions are immediate. He wrote admiringly once of a minor author, who, said Mr. Saroyan, "seemed to have imagination enough to understand that if the worst came to the worst you didn't need to have any form at all. You didn't need to put what you had to say into a poem, an essay, a story or a novel. All you had to do was say it."

* * *

While no author should be held forever accountable for everything he has written, this opinion of Mr. Saroyan's must have some bearing on his informality as an artist. As a writer of short stories, his informality was able to remain an individual matter. But when he introduced it into the collaborative mechanism of the theater, effects were unpredictable — sometimes successful, sometimes disastrous.

Mr. Saroyan's perception informed him of some of the commercial theater's shortcomings. He deplored its artificiality and trickiness. He discovered that most productions are slick and routine rather than artistic. He decried the average producer's practice of putting on his plays with other people's money. Mr. Saroyan is an independent man. Being also commercially independent, he decided in this venture to act as his own producer and director. His dissatisfaction was more than theoretical.

Mr. Saroyan had been moving in this direction ever since "Love's Old Sweet Song." "The Beautiful People" was almost a one-man show. Having proved fairly successful, "The Beautiful People" doubtless convinced Mr. Saroyan that, as a theater man, he was sufficient unto himself.

For his two latest plays, he hired actors, several of whom were not actors at all, and he took advice from those who knew little about the theater. He also undertook to direct the first of his projected series of productions. He had apparently forgotten that the best acting in his plays had been done by professional theater people and that the most successful staging had been the work of professional directors, notably Robert Lewis with "My Heart's in the Highlands."

By the time the curtain rose on the Saroyan Playhouse, it became obvious that Saroyan had thrown out the baby with the bath. Having scoffed at what he considered Broadway's artlessness, he exposed himself as an unschooled and impractical producer who had much to learn from theater technicians. One thing was certain: he had sacrificed the chances of his first two plays and imperiled his whole project. He victimized not only his own plays but the theater of which he has more than once proclaimed himself champion. It was not a happy spectacle.

* * *

Discussing the Saroyan Theater in the New Republic, Stark Young wrote recently: "It is very easy . . . to talk about what would happen to this play ('Across the Board') under better conditions—under some superb directing, for example. But who is there in our theater now to direct it superbly? . . . For the truth is that Mr. Saroyan's theater writing in general is a challenge to our stage and its acting and producing methods . . . He has little to expect or count on, and may, therefore, as well dream of starting from scratch and beating up a kind of theater that lends itself to the brilliant, the luminous, and the poetic and even by and large the digressive and the insistently vague. It is a large order; but, as things stand, our theater just now offers nothing much that he could lose in the attempt."

To some of us, Mr. Young seems overly pessimistic—not about the state of the commercial theater itself but about the prospect of Mr. Saroyan's finding the players and other assistants for his plays. If Mr. Saroyan was able to find Canada Lee, Jules Leni, and Lewis Charles to give the performances that they gave in that brief week at the Belasco, then he can find others to serve him as honestly and as creatively. It may not be easy; it may try Mr. Saroyan's patience as well as his perception. But he owes the effort to his plays and to the public who admire them.

(This is the first of two articles on William Saroyan.)

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra announces its fifty-second season, opening Oct. 15 in Orchestra Hall. The season, Dr. Frederick Stock's thirty-eighth as conductor, extends from Oct. 15 to April 30. There will be 10 concerts in Milwaukee's Pabst Theater. Three performances of the Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony are planned early in the season, as is a program of works by Dr. Stock which have not heretofore been performed.

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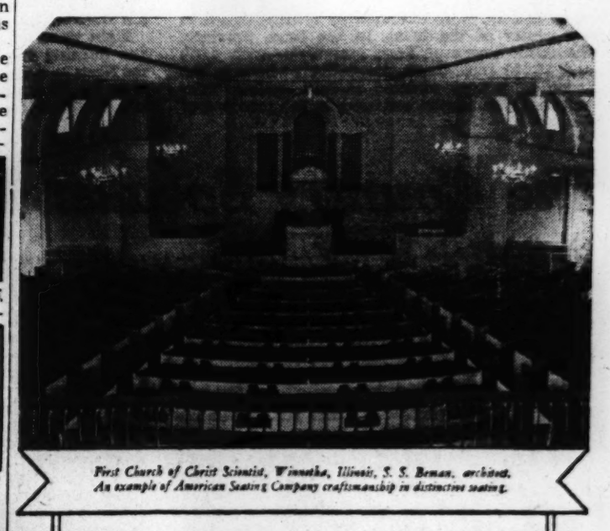

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Cardinals Reduce Brooklyn Lead to Single Game as Cooper Pitches Three-Hitter

Dodgers Are Losing Favor Even With Home Town Fans

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 12—As the flying Cardinals from the West and the slipping Dodgers from the East continued their important series at Ebbets Field this afternoon, it was apparent to everyone of neutral nature that a great change has come over this once boistrous and dominating baseball community.

This news will sound strange and somewhat unbelievable and perhaps come as a rude surprise to those who remember the grip the team had on the country a year ago, but these Brooklyn "Bums" no longer are the people's choice.

Leo Durocher's rowdy mates, perhaps partly because of the rowdy tactics they used to bully the rest of the league earlier in the year, no longer are the favorites of the Man on the Street. Even the man on a Brooklyn street has lost much of his enthusiasm and who has come along to take the Dodgers' place in the public eye? Why, the Cardinals, of course.

Cheers in New York

Critics who were there say that 95 per cent of the Polo Grounds crowd—is the red hot western contenders were beating the Giants—were pro-Cardinal in their affections. And here yesterday, as Mort Cooper pitched a masterful game to take the series opener, 3-0, the Cardinals were getting just as many cheers as the home boys.

You have to like these Cardinals. There is something about their swagger—their confidence and speed—that wins you over in a hurry. They play hard, fast, clean baseball, and they play it with every ounce of energy in them. No loafing, and no trotting lazily down the first base line on a routine fly to the outfield. Billy Southworth has this astonishing outfit in one of the greatest late-season drives in the history of the National League and chiefly because a gang of rather ordinary ballplayers has hustled—hustled and will not give up until that final out has been made.

In many ways, this Cardinal team reminds you of the old Gas House Gang. Pepper Martin, Ripper Collins, Frankie Frisch and the Deans no longer are around, but in their stead are Jimmy Brown, Enos Slaughter, Terry Moore, Stan Musial, Marty Marion and some other fellows who play the same dashing, colorful brand of ball which always seems to come out on top in a big series.

30 Victories

That Cooper triumph yesterday, which saw not a single Dodger getting so far as second base and only three hitting safely, brought the St. Louis drive to 30 victories in the most recent 36 starts, a stunt which chopped what at one time seemed an untouchable Brooklyn lead to a mere lone contest. It was Cooper's 20th win of the year and his eighth shutout.

Losing the opener of this paramount Ebbets Field series to the Cards does not eliminate Brooklyn from the pennant race of course. If the Dodgers can shake their batting slump, they still face a favorable schedule—far easier than that confronting the Redbirds, in the waning campaign.

However, had you seen Cooper mowing down those tired looking Dodgers yesterday, choking them off with one scratch hit at Marty Marion, a clean one through the middle of the infield, and a third which Jimmy Brown was slow to break after, you would make reservations today for a St. Louis World Serie-

No Hustle

The Brooks had no hustle and no snap, the gloom about Ebbets Field was as thick as the storm clouds overhead and Durocher's men seemed a part of it. Even Whit Wyatt, ace right-hander of the home club, seemed to take something off the ball after Slaughter's single scored Mort Cooper with the first run in the sixth inning. And when Terry Moore's one-baser tallied Cooper and Brown in the eighth, the Dodgers were ready to go home.

Could it be that the National League took Durocher's best weapon away from him by stopping his rough house tactics?

* * *

Briefs—Marty Marion is playing a great game at shortstop for Cardinals . . . Slaughter picked up a few more Most Valuable Player votes when he broke up the scoreless duel between Cooper and Wyatt . . . Four umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant, Barlick and Stewart, are handling this series, and Bill Klem is looking down from the press box . . . The total attendance was 29,774 . . . It is the opinion of Brooklyn critics that if the Dodgers cannot beat the Cardinals they do not deserve the pennant . . . In fairness to Pete Reiser, it should be said that he is laboring under handicap . . . Cooper wore Coaker Triplett's No. 20 shirt in winning his 20th game . . . They talk about where the Cardinals might be if they had had Johnny Mize this year. But you wonder how far out in front they would be if Johnny Hopp had been available from the start.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	94	45	.676	..
St. Louis	93	46	.669	1
New York	77	62	.554	17
Cincinnati	68	70	.492	25½
Pittsburgh	62	72	.463	29½
Chicago	64	78	.451	31½
Boston	55	82	.401	38
Philadelphia	37	95	.280	53½

Results Sept. 11

St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 5 (11 inns.).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	94	47	.667	..
Boston	85	56	.603	9
St. Louis	77	66	.538	18
Cleveland	70	71	.496	24
Detroit	68	74	.479	26½
Chicago	61	74	.452	30
Washington	56	83	.403	37
Philadelphia	52	92	.361	43½

Results Sept. 11

Boston 15, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 10, Washington 4.

Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, Md. — Mike Phillips, starting center for the Green Terrors for the last two years, has been elected captain of the 1942 edition of the Terrors. Phillips weighs 185 pounds and is from Clifton Heights, Pa. Last year Mike was selected on the All-Maryland team and bids to repeat this year.

Cubs Seeking Third Place In Standing

Like everyone else in the second division of the National League, Jimmy Wilson is concentrating on next year. The manager of the Chicago Cubs, who brings his crew here tomorrow for the twin-bill opener of a three-game series with the Braves, still faces the mathematical possibility of an upper-half finish. However, as he must first eliminate the Pittsburgh Pirates, the one-time catcher's chances of advancement seem slim, indeed.

Chicago's final appearance in Boston for the year comes in the form of a single Monday, following the Sunday doubleheader. The game, originally booked for Tuesday, was moved ahead to manufacture the bargain bill.

Berry Arrives

Wilson has introduced three newcomers in the last couple of weeks. On Sept. 6, in the second game of the day with Pittsburgh, young Joe Berry walked out of the bull pen and relieved Bill Fleming. Berry won 18 games for Tulsa in the Texas League before being brought in and is considered a great prospect, despite the fact that the Pirates treated him rather roughly in his debut—four hits and two runs in one inning.

The next day, in a series with the Reds, Wilson introduced two more new names. He started Henry Wyse on the mound against Johnny Vander Meer and gave Cy Block a chance at third base, in Stan Hack's place. All Wyse did was beat Vander Meer, the leading southpaw in the league, with some late-inning assistance from Hi Bithorn. The young pitcher, who also graduated from Tulsa where he won 20 contests, did not walk a single Red.

Other Newcomers

Block, who went to Catalina Island with the Cubs last spring, had a good year at Tulsa also and probably will be active in these closing days of the campaign. Wilson, too, has outfielder Marvin Rickert of Tulsa and catcher Ralph Gillespie, who spent most of the year with Oklahoma City in the same circuit.

Rickert and Gillespie can be looked for in these three games with the Braves. Wilson may also give young Wyse another starting shot, on the grounds that the light-hitting Braves may help build up the boy's confidence.

However, there is nothing in the records which suggests an easy time for any of Wilson's pitchers. The Braves today would be in the pennant race if they had been as successful against other clubs as they have been in the Cub series. Casey Stengel has taken 11 out of 19 from the Windy City outfit.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves' schedule next week takes them against the colorful Cardinals here on Wednesday and Thursday, playing singles each afternoon . . . Friday is an open date, but one week from today the Braves and Giants inaugurate a three-game series at Allston . . . That doubleheader with Mel Ott a week from tomorrow is Casey Stengel's farewell to the Hub for the year . . . After finishing with the White Sox, the touring Red Sox move to St. Louis on Wednesday and into Yankee Stadium on Saturday . . . It is the latter series which Joe Cronin had hoped would settle the American League flag race.

* * *

The Red Sox are still in running for the American League title, but it requires the utmost in optimism to see it that way . . . The Yanks were shut out again and the Sox trounced Cleveland yesterday, 15 to 2, but the Cronin hopes are still far away . . . It begins to look as if the Braves are going to complete an entire season without a semblance of what is called "luck" . . . Here it is in the waning moments of the season, the club deep down in the standing, and conditions bringing on postponement after postponement.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 11

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

Portland 5-2, San Diego 4-4 (first game 10 innings).
Sacramento 4-5, Seattle 3-2 (first game 11 innings).
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 2, San Francisco 1.

International League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Newark 8, Jersey City 2 (Newark won one, lost none).
Syracuse at Montreal, unscheduled.

American Association (Semifinal Playoffs)

Kansas City 3, Columbus 1 (Kansas City won two, lost one).
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 1 (Milwaukee won one, lost one).

Texas League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Shreveport 3, Fort Worth 0 (Shreveport won two, lost none).
Beaumont 3, San Antonio 1 (10 innings) (Beaumont won two, lost none).

Eastern League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Albany 1, Binghamton 0 (Albany won two, lost none).
Scranton 5, Wilkes-Barre 3 (Scranton won two, lost none).

Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)

Nashville 13, Birmingham 9 (Nashville won two, lost one).
New Orleans at Little Rock, not scheduled.

Star Catcher —*By Pap'*

Walker COOPER
—THE CARDINALS' YOUNG CATCHER IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE LEAGUE
HE TEAMS UP WITH BROTHER MORT TO GIVE THE CARDS THE ONLY BROTHER BATTERY IN THE BIG SHOW
JUST SO I CAN TAKE MY CUT
AT ONE TIME WALKER WANTED TO PLAY THE OUTFIELD BUT NOW HE DOESN'T CARE AS LONG AS HE GETS HIS TURN AT THE PLATE
PAP'
Wide World Features

Walker Cooper had his heart set on becoming an outfielder when he was just a little shaver, but was forced to become a catcher when none of the other youngsters in the Atherton, Mo., school were able to hold on to Mort Cooper's speedy pitches. That was the beginning of the Cards' brother battery, the only one of its kind operating in the big leagues today and the first such combination the St. Louis team has had in 40 years. Back in 1902, the O'Neill brothers—Mike and Jack—teamed up as a battery for the Cardinals.

Walker shapes up as one of the best young catchers to come along in the National League for years. He is big, strong and fast. He learned the art of backstopping early when his father, an old semi-pro baseball manager, used to take him out in the yard in the rear of their frame house and teach him the fundamentals. He is a natural hitter, and more than one game in brother Mort's string of triumphs was won because of his timely wallops.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

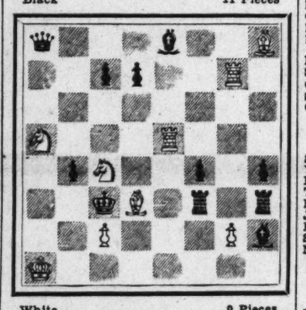
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 12, 1942

Problem No. 2485

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 11 Pieces



White
q3b2B/2pp2R1/8/Kt3R3/1pKt2p1p/2kB1r1r/-2P3Pb/K7

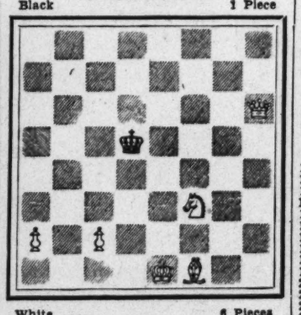
9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Atlanta Forum, Jan. 3, 1936.)

Problem No. 2486

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 1 Piece



White
8/8/7Q/3k4/8/5Kt2/P1P5/4KB2

6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First Honorable Mention, 5th Cheney Miniature Tourney, The Chess Review, September, 1939.)

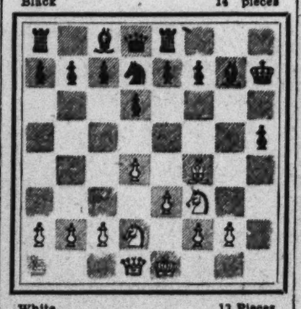
Solutions to Problems

No. 2483. B-B5
No. 2484. 1. P-R3 PxKP
2. Kt-KKt3
1. ..... PxKtP
2. R-B5ch
1. ..... P-B3
2. R-Kt3
1. ..... P-B4
2. R-K3ch

End-Game No. 630. White wins: 1 P-Kt5, Kt-K2: 2 KtxKt, RxKt; 3 Q-Q5, R(K2)-K3; 4 BxPch, K-R; 5 R-B7, Resigns. Other variations are equally inadequate.

End-Game No. 631

Black 14 pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(One of Marshall's "swindles." He has just played BxRPch. Black accepted the sacrifice, but with K-B instead might have done better, being the exchange ahead. Marshall-Burn, Ostend, 1907.)

United States Chess Federation

There are at least two reasons why chess players should become members of this organization: first, for the dollar membership fee, they receive a copy of the annual yearbook. Already six yearbooks have been issued and all are important contributions to chess literature, both for the games they contain from the annual open championship tournaments and for the material devoted to other matters, such as rules of play, lists of clubs and state associations. Second, all players should support a national organization devoted solely to the promotion of the game, by the sponsorship of tournaments and the preparation and propagation of material to encourage more people to enjoy a great pastime.

Send your application for membership to Ernest Olfe, secretary, 422 North 98th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Olfe is a true enthusiast, not a paid worker, and he can give valuable pointers on the formation of classes and chess groups.

Dallas Results

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Steiner	16	1	Potter	8	9
Yanofsky	16	1	T. Rossa	6½	10½
Horowitz	15½	1½	Kilgore	6	11
Thompson	13	4	B. Rossa	6	11
Marchand	13	5	Hudson	5½	11½
Janes	11	6	Norton	4	13
Lipton	11	6	Watson	2½	14½
Sturgis	8½	7½	Creighton	2	15
McKee	8½	8½	*Rosenfeld	0	17

*Withdrew after seven rounds.

Dallas Game

The President of the United States Chess Federation was one of the contestants in the Open championship just concluded in Dallas. He made a creditable score, 9½-7½, and might have done better had he not weakened in the ending at times. In this game, for example, Yanofsky, Canadian champion and winner of the 1942 Ventnor tournament, had no advantage to speak of right up to the ending.

French Defense

Yanofsky White	Sturgis Black	Yanofsky White	Sturgis Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	25 RxR	KtxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 R-Q	Kt-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	27 B-Kt6	P-Kt3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	28 B-Kt4	P-R4
5 P-QR3	PxQP	29 B-B3	Kt-Q3
6 QxP	Kt-QB3	30 BxKP	BxB
7 Q-Kt4	B-B	31 KtxB	B-Kt3
8 Kt-KB3	KKt-K2	32 P-KKt3	P-Kt4
9 P-KR4	Kt-Kt3	33 P-Kt3	B-Q4
10 Q-Kt3	P-QR3	34 K-Kt2	P-R5
11 P-R5	KKt-K2	35 P-QB4	KtPxP
12 B-Q3	P-R3	36 PxBP	R-Ktch
13 Q-B4	Q-B2	37 K-R	B-B3
14 Q-Kt2	P-Q5	38 B-B3	R-KB
15 Kt-K2	P-KB3	39 R-Q2	B-B6
16 QKtxP	KtxKt	40 BxP	R-B4
17 KtxKt	QxPch	41 P-B5	RxKt
18 QxQ	PxQ	42 PxKtch	K-Q
19 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	43 R-Kt2	R-K8ch
20 B-Któch	K-Q	44 R-Kt	RxRch
21 B-K3	K-B2	45 KxR	BxP
22 CastlesQR	B-K2	46 B-B6	B-K
23 B-Kt4	B-B3	47 BxB	KxB
24 B-QB5	R-Q	48 K-B2	Resigns

Dallas Game

Here is an interesting and hard-fought game. At the time both Horowitz and Marchand were undefeated.

Zukertort

Marchand White	Horowitz Black	Marchand White	Horowitz Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	28 BxP	B-K6
2 P-B4	P-B4	29 Kt-K4	P-Kt4
3 P-Q4	P-K3	30 P-B5	B-Q5
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4	31 K-Kt2	B-Kt7
5 BPxP	KPxP	32 P-B6ch	BxP
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	33 KtxB	KxKt
7 Castles	B-K2	34 B-Kt7	K-K4
8 PxP	Castles	35 B-R6	K-Q5
9 P-QR3	BxP	36 K-B3	K-B6
10 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	37 K-K3	B-B5
11 B-Kt2	R-K	38 K-K4	K-Kt6
12 P-K3	B-Kt5	39 K-Q4	KxP
13 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt5	40 K-B5	K-R5
14 QKt-Q2	KtxBP	41 B-B8	P-QR4
15 RxKt	RxP	42 B-B5	PxP
16 Q-B	Q-K2	43 BxP	P-Kt6
17 K-R	R-K3	44 P-R4	B-K7
18 Kt-Kt5	QxKt	45 B-Kt6	P-Kt7
19 RxP	B-K7	46 B-B2ch	K-R6
20 Q-B4	QxQ	47 P-R5	BxP
21 RxPch	K-B	48 KxP	B-Q8
22 PxQ	R-K3	49 B-B5	K-Kt6
23 RxR	KtxR	50 B-K3ch	K-B7
24 R-K	B-Q6	51 B-R3	K-B7
25 B-B6	R-K	52 K-Kt4	K-B8
26 BxKtch	RxB	Resigns (a)	
27 RxR	KxR		

(a) Black will be able to play his B to the R3-KKt8 file, forcing Black to give up control of his QKt8, whereupon the P queens.

Offshore Patrol Call Receives A Hearty Response

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The call of the U. S. Coast Guard for volunteers to serve aboard a sailing vessel offshore patrol against enemy submarines has received a hearty response in the Third Naval District, and scores of experienced sailing men already are on duty. In the first 10 days following the announcement that the Coast Guard was seeking volunteers for this important service, more than 150 men were given ratings.

The volunteer skippers who already are serving either full or part-time represent a remarkable cross-section of American life. Many of them are yachtsmen with years of blue water experience behind them. Some are sea-toughened commercial fishermen, others are youngsters.

All are proving their worth in the seven-day stretches they are serving at sea aboard schooners, sloops, ketches, yawls and other types of sailing craft. Many of these vessels are famous racing yachts.

These members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve who have received ratings up to Chief Boatswain's Mate follow a regular routine during their week afloat, with alternate watches of four hours, followed by four hours off. On sighting a submarine, suspicious vessel or plane, the ship's radiotelephone is used to signal Coast Guard stations on shore, which in turn flash the warning to headquarters of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

A need at present for those afloat is for more binoculars. Owners of glasses may offer them to the Coast Guard, One State Street, New York City, at a rental of $1 a year. At the conclusion of the war these binoculars, if still in service, will be returned to their patriotic donors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

St. Louis Cardinals defeated Brooklyn, 4 to 3, and cut Dodger lead to single game.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants split with Boston Braves and remained game and a half in front of Chicago Cubs who did same with Pittsburgh.

Eighth Mark For Swedish Track Star

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 12 (AP)—Setting his eighth world's record in 74 days, Gunder Haegg last night lopped nearly 15 seconds off the standard for three miles by running the distance in 13 minutes, 35.4 seconds.

The slim Swedish fireman made the whole run in darkness to shatter the listed mark of 13:50.6, set by Lauri Lehtinen in Finland on June 19, 1932.

Haegg's latest record-shattering job was accomplished in Stockholm over the same track on which he ran a mile in 4:06.6 just a week ago last night for his seventh-straight world record.

Among his other record performances in his 74-day assault on time have been standards for 1,500, 2,000, and 3,000 meters and two miles.

Joe Kuhel, one of baseball's greatest baserunners, is 36. In the last four years he stole twice as many bases as he did in eight previous seasons. He improves with age.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 3535 and Braves Field—Sta. 6000

Two M. G. A. Matches Remain On Successful '42 Program

By A. Linde Fowler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The only remaining tournaments on the regular M. G. A. season's schedule are the open at Woburn next Friday and Saturday, 18 holes medal play, and the usual last-on-the-list at Brae-Burn, Sept. 24 and 25, another 18-hole medal play event, but this one in three classes, scratch to 11 strokes, 12 to 20 and 21 to 30, with three gross and nine net prizes.

Thus, nearing its tournament end, is a season which began under disquieting circumstances; which has seen the discontinuance of the manufacturing of golf balls and clubs; which has seen a steady depletion of fertilizers and chemicals used for course maintenance; which has seen a growing shortage of help, both on the courses and in the clubhouses, as men on greenkeeping staffs have quit their outdoor work for better paid jobs in defense machine shops and as waitresses, chefs and others have gone to more lucrative berths in hotels or other "Help Wanted" spots.

The metropolitan district clubs have had, among their other problems, the loss of many members who have gone into the service, especially the younger set, and to some extent have been hit by the gasoline rationing, but nothing like to the extent that this factor and loss of members have affected the more distant resort clubs of Cape Cod, the Berkshires and the North Shore.

Annual Meeting

Bearing all these matters in mind, it is obvious that this year's annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, some time next month, looms as the most momentous in its history, dating back to its inauguration in 1903. Delegates presumably will be primed with information anent their own clubs, how they stand for this year and with ideas about the outlook for next, at the same time looking for information and ideas from their brother delegates from other clubs.

Out of it all will come a decision on policies of the state association for 1943. Meantime, there have been rumors that some clubs (very likely of the resort group) contemplate a reduction of play from 18 to nine holes for next year, because of the help problem, decrease in membership and falling-off in attendance. The story is told of one club at which one man has been acting as professional, greenkeeper, handler of the tractor, club manager, cook and waiter.

Brae Burn Out Front

Among the clubs which can review this season with supreme satisfaction, in view of all the circumstances, is Brae-Burn, where the membership is little short of the club's complement and where playing attendance this season to the end of August was 24,003, actually ahead of last year, which had 22,958 for the comparable period, and ahead of 1940 with its 22,960. This year is only moderately behind the 26,363 of 1939 or the 25,558 of 1938.

August of this year did show a decline from last year, 3,351 against 3,233, but last week end and Labor Day give a pretty good idea of how the club is standing up against the handicaps of the times, with an attendance of 193 on Saturday, 221 Sunday and 204 Labor Day; these, and all other statistics given above, represent individuals in play, not total rounds. Sales of golf balls and clubs also have been excellent.

Good Attendance

The general interest in golf has been fairly well maintained, in spite of the number who have been obliged to drop out of club life, has been evidenced in the surprisingly good attendance in many of the open and invitation tournaments. Ted Bishop, who has been around quite a bit, both locally and outside the district, notes that the recent invitation at Wethersfield, Conn., had 167 starters, only seven less than last year, and that at least 150 spectators followed him and his companions in the qualifying round; that the Torrington, Conn., 4-ball, had 50 pairs in play and four to five hundred in the gallery watching the final; that galleries were sizable and interest keen in the Longmeadow and Springfield invitations and that galleries were large at the Rochester, N. Y., open which Ben Hogan won.

The fact that practically 250 individuals are taking part in the 4-ball invitations in progress at the Tedesco and Charles River Clubs is another indication of sustained interest. And speaking about Tedesco, an interesting climax of its annual club championship was to find as final opponents, a youth still in his teens, Teddy Combs, against a man more than twice his age, John Leonard.

From what I hear, it was plenty exciting. Leonard, with a decided edge on tournament experience, gained a morning lead of 3 up at one stage, but it was square at the 18th. In the afternoon Leonard was four up at the turn, but the youngster, cool and determined, had it even at the 17th, or 35th of the match. They halved the 36th and the first extra, but Combs slipped at the second extra and lost.

Number System Used on Jersey Of Navy Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Jerseys of the Navy's Seahawk football team this fall will be numbered according to players' positions, according to Lieut. C. A. Temerario, equipment manager and former Indiana University football assistant.

Ends will be numbered in the 80's, tackles in the 70's guards in the 60's, centers in the 50's, left halfbacks in the 40's, fullbacks in the 30's, quarterbacks in the 20's and right halfbacks in the teens.

Linemen to the left of the center will wear odd numbered jerseys, to the right will wear even numbers.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	125,000
Previous day's sales	376,460
1942 volume to date	70,326,650
1941 volume to date	97,458,005

Stocks Mildly Uneven; Trade Unusually Dull

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Scattered specialties continued to provide bullish ammunition for today's stock market, although many leaders were unresponsive.

After a steady opening, prices turned a shade uneven. Numerous issues were unchanged near the final hour and dealings unusually sluggish.

Sparce attendance in boardrooms was attributed partly to a religious holiday. Those who put in an appearance kept commitments at a minimum, in most cases as they watched war developments and the battle over the forthcoming tax bill and wage-price program.

In the share division Twin City Rapid Transit preferred added 7 points to its previous bulge on a few sales and was at a new top since 1937. Twin City common advanced more than a point to a 4-year top. Resistant were Western Union, Dow Chemical, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and J. C. Penney. Steels and motors did virtually nothing. Stumbling inclinations were shown by American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Westinghouse.

Bond Trends Mixed

Bond market trends were mixed today, but there was fair activity in rails and some reached new highs for the recent climb.

Modestly higher were Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern stamped 50's, Central of Georgia 5s of 45, Chesapeake & Ohio "D" 3½s, North Western 4¾s, and several issues of the Missouri Pacific.

Fractionally lower were Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 3¼s and 3½s, New Haven convertible 6s, and Atlanta & Danville.

Utility and industrial issues were steady. U. S. Governments and foreign bonds were quiet.

Morgenthau Says Statement on Bond Program Distorted

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau issued a statement yesterday in which he said that "the impression seems to have spread that I regard the voluntary war bond program as a failure." This, Mr. Morgenthau asserted, "is not only a distortion of anything I have said on the subject but it is also an injustice to the hundreds of thousands of devoted volunteers in all parts of the country who are working night and day to enlist the nation's savings for the war."

The Secretary then added:

"In view of our swiftly rising war expenditures I have said that the voluntary war program cannot alone close the gap between the supply of money available for consumer spending and the supply of goods available for civilian use.

"I have said that it must therefore be supplemented by a more drastic and comprehensive tax program, including a tax on spendings, a part of which would be treated as a debt to the taxpayer and repaid after the war. We shall, however, continue to rely upon volunteer lending for a large part of our financing."

Fuel Oil Stocks Rise in Week But 'Gas' Supplies Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Fuel oil supplies continued to increase during the week ended Sept. 5 but total stores of gasoline declined, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Distillates, or light fuel oils, advanced 759,000 barrels from the previous week to 42,819,000 barrels while residual, or heavy fuel oils, were up 233,000 to 78,267,000.

Total finished and unfinished gasoline stocks stood at 80,356,000 barrels, a decline of 475,000 from 80,831,000 reported last week. A year ago stores were 80,366,000.

Refineries estimated operations at 76.2 per cent of potential capacity, indicating a daily crude run to stills of 3,656,000 barrels, 41,000 less than the previous week, when the percentage was 77.0 and capacity 3,697,000. A year ago the total was 4,051,000.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States decreased 281,600 barrels during the week to 3,682,750, compared with 3,814,950 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,232,000, barrels against 11,300,000 last week.

Apparel Wools Use Sets High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—A July consumption of apparel wools higher than any previous record was reported by the wool associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, a trading group.

Daily average use in July was estimated at 4,489,000 greasy shorn pounds, equal to 2,292,000 pounds of scoured wool. This compared with a daily average of 4,141,000 greasy or 2,140,000 pounds scoured in June and with 3,643,000 and 1,865,000, respectively, in July of last year.

The month's total use also set a record because there were 23 working days in July, the trade report said. July consumption of apparel wools represented about 103,472,000 greasy shorn pounds, equal to about 52,721,000 scoured pounds. In June the figures were 91,098,000 greasy or 47,089,000 scoured, and in July of last year 83,780,000 greasy or 42,806,000 scoured.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 11
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 9
7½	5½	Adams E ..15e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 11
23⅜	18⅜	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep 10
13¾	10	Addressog ¾a	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32½	32⅛	32⅜	Sep 11
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	Sep 11
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Sep 10
6	3½	All'gpf$30xw	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 11
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	Sep 2
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	3	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	131½	131½	131½	Sep 11
12½	10	Alling Kid (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅞e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Sep 11
6½	4	Allied St .45e	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	69	69	69	Sep 11
23¾	22	Allis-C M ¾e	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ¾e	2	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	Sep 10
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 9
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛h	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	59	59	59	—1¼
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	4	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ½
48¼	25½	Am Airl 1½g	3	38	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7½	7⅛	7¼	Sep 9
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 8
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 11
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Sep 11
168½	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168½	167¾	168½	Sep 11
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	4	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5½e	2	60⅛	60½	60½	— ½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl⅓e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 11
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 11
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16	16	16	
10½	8⅞	Am Distill	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Sep 11
2	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 3
⅞	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	Sep 11
33	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	32½	31¾	32	Sep 11
37½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
4⅛	1½	Am & F P 2pf	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	29	29	29	Sep 10
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	A'g 26
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Sep 11
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 11
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	34	34	34	Sep 11
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 11
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 3
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	19	7⅛	6⅞	7	Sep 11
89½	65	Am Log pf 3½k	1	77½	77½	77½	Sep 4
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Sep 11
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	7	5¾	5½	5¾	Sep 11
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 10
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	34	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 11
26¼	15½	ARL$6p33⅓k	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Sal R ¼e	4	7	7	7	Sep 11
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	4	10⅛	10	10	Sep 11
42	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	40	143⅞	143	143⅞	+ ⅞
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 11
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	2	17½	17½	17½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 9
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	1	10	10	10	Sep 11
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 11
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 10
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	22¼	22	22¼	Sep 11
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	15	120	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Sep 11
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	128½	128½	—2½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 11
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	4	27	26⅝	27	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	Sep 2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2⅛	2	2	Sep 11
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45	45	45	Sep 9
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 10
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57	57	57	Sep 11
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41	41	41	Sep 10
28⅜	22⅛	Anacon (1½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	4	15¼	15	15	Sep 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Sep 11
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Sep 8
4½	2½	Armour III	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	6	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Sep 11
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 3
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 11
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 10
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	Sep 8
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 4
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	3	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	67	67	67	
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	7	27¾	27½	27¾	Sep 11
34	16½	Atl G&Wi 3g	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6⅛	Atlas Cp 1½e	6	6½	6½	6½	Sep 11
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Sep 9
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	48	48	48	Sep 11
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 11
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	24	3	3	3	Sep 11

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ½
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	8	3	3	3	Sep 11
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 11
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 10
10¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep 11
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ½
18½	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 11
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	20	20	20	Sep 9
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 9
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 11
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	3	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf L 1.15e	3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
53¾	46½	Ben in pf 2½	1	52	52	52	
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	22	22	22	Sep 9
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 11
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep 9
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 3
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	5¼	5¼	5⅛	Sep 11
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1a	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	Sep 11
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 11
21⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	1	21	21	21	
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	7	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
30¾	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	29	29	29	Sep 11
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 10
9¾	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 11
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1¾e	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
1⅛	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 26
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ea	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 11
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(1¼e)	1	6	6	6	Sep 11
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	12⅞	11½	11⅞	Sep 9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 8
19¼	14½	Burlin Af 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾e	2	55½	55½	55½	Sep 10
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	1	8	8	8	
3¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 11
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 11
21½	19½	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 10
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	2	3	3	3	Sep 10
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	7	7	7	
15¼	10	Byron J'k ¾e	4	13½	13¼	13¼	Sep 11

C

19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 11
51⅝	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 11
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ea	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 9
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 11
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pac	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 3	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅞
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 10
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¼e	2	23¾	23½	23¾	Sep 10
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
72	54¾	Case (J.I)7g	5	70	69⅝	69¾	Sep 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 11
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ½e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 1¾ea	2	16½	16½	16½	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 11
3¾	1⅝	Cent RR ⅝a	2	3	3	3	Sep 10
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep 11
¾	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 9
32⅝	27	Cerro de P 4½	14	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 10
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ea	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 3
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½ea	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 4
8⅛	5¾	Chesap Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅝k	4	12½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Sep 11
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	7	14⅜	14	14	Sep 11
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 4
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49¼	49½	49½	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 11
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 11
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Sep 11
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 8
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 11
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Sep 9
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 10
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	39½	39	39½	Sep 11
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	4	31½	31¼	31½	Sep 11
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	75	75	75	Sep 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 15
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ½	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14	14	14	Sep 11
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 10
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	1	10	10	10	Sep 11
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	1	6	6	6	Sep 11
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	17	17	17	A'g 20

G

2¾	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 11
2⅜	1½	Gair Robt ⅛g	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 10
11	.87⅛	Gair pf 1.20	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¾
3⅜	2½	Gar Wood	1	3	3	3	
7⅞	6¾	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7	7	7	A'g 4
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½e	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	Sep 11
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5⅜	3⅜	Gen Am I ⅛g	8	5¾	5¼	5¾	Sep 11
104	98	Gen Am I of 6	1	103	103	103	A'g 11
46¾	35¼	Gen Am Tr 1a	1	35	35	35	— ¼
4½	3¼	Gen Bak .20a	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 10
3¾	2⅜	Gen Bronze	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 10
3	2	Gen Cable	6	2½	2	2	Sep 11
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	5	7¼	7	7	Sep 11
90¼	71	Gen C pf 3½	1	73	72	72	Sep 11
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 9
28⅜	21½	Gen Elec 1.40	6	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
40½	23¾	Gen Fds 1.30a	18	32¼	32	32	Sep 11
116⅛	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Sep 1
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	5	1	1	1	Sep 10
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅜
39⅞	30	Gen Mot 1½ea	9	37½	37	37½	
128	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	2	125¼	125¼	125¼	Sep 11
3⅜	1⅜	Gen O Ad .20e	6	2	1⅞	2	Sep 10
30	13¾	Gen O Ad A	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 10
14½	10¾	Gen Prec ¾ea	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Sep 10
5¾	3¾	Gen Print Ink	1	4	4	4	Sep 10
⅛	⅛	Gen Pub Serv	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14	10¼	Gen Ry S ¼ea	4	13½	13½	13½	Sep 11
¼	⅛	Gen Real&Ut	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 11
28½	23	Gen R'l&U pf	1	24½	24½	24½	Sep 4
1¼	14½	Gen Refr .85e	1	16	16	16	Sep 11
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ¾ea	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 11
20	13¼	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14	14	14	
16½	11	Gen Time ¾ag	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 10
11¼	7½	Gen T&R ½ea	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 9
4½	3	Gillette (.15e)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
36¼	30¼	Gillette pf (5)	3	36	36	36	Sep 8

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	52¾	52½	52¾	Sep 8
15	12¼	Glidden (.80e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Sep 10
44	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	55	38⅛	37⅝	37¾	Sep 9
¼	⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	1	⅛	⅛

Commerce and Finance

Senate Committee Weighs 5 P. C. Over-All Profits Limitation

Business and Industry

Output Peak In Canada Seen Next February

OTTAWA (CP)—Harry J. Carmichael, who, as co-ordinator of production, holds top place in the Canadian industrial field, estimates that Canada will reach the peak of her production in February, 1943.

"Sooner or later we must reach a top and it is coming in February next year," he told the Canadian Press.

Mr. Carmichael, in pre-war days Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, was until recently director-general of the gun production branch of the Munitions and Supply Department. Simultaneously with his appointment as co-ordinator of production he was made chairman of the production board and took charge of the industry and subcontract coordination branch. He is one of the dollar-a-year men who pay all their own expenses.

Has Big Job

In his present post this tall soft-spoken executive who had his first experience in Canadian industry as a toolmaker in McKinnon Industries at St. Catharines, Ont., has the tremendous task of keeping the Dominion's rapidly expanding war industry working smoothly.

The job extends also to civilian industry for Mr. Carmichael is the man who will in the future probably give the first word for action to curtail any less-essential industrial activity that is interfering with direct war work.

At his finger tips is a complete record of this country's industrial capacity, and it is something, he said, of which Canada may be proud. This picture is not one alone of giant new war plants. There are small factories, too, doing equally vital work.

"One of the most important things about industry in Canada today is the work the small plants are doing," he explained. "We have sent engineers and accountants, many of them borrowed from the United States, into these plants to teach them efficient production methods and accounting. The result is that today they are turning out for, say 70 cents, parts that they originally asked $10 to make."

Promotes Efficiency

That is the keynote of this executive's approach to the war-production problem—efficiency. At the start of the war three types of oil cans were made for three types of small guns—now one type of plastic can is serving all three. A complicated artificer's tool used to go with every machine gun; it has been replaced by a simple field tool at one-tenth the cost.

Simplification of just one part on the Bren gun is making 1,000 tons of valuable alloy steel available for other purposes every year and has halved the cost.

Canada's production plans now are tied in closely with those of the United States and a constant process of standardization is being carried out. Before either Canada or the United States starts production in a new line there is consultation and in many cases equipment is being made partly in Canada and partly in the United States.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable October 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 p. m., September 22, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

September 11, 1942.

OBrion Russell & Co.

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BANK BY MAIL

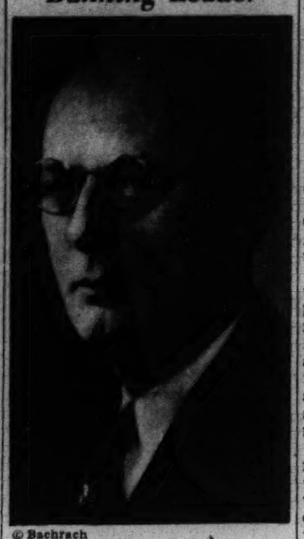
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10

Banking Leader



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Warner M. Allen

Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Mass. Co-operative Bankers Plan 1-Day Business Convention

The fifty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will be called to order at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on Friday morning, September 25.

In announcing the forthcoming "strictly-business" convention, Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the league advises that all preparations have been made with full and due regard for wartime recommendations and requirements concerning conventions and similar gatherings. It is to be a one-day convention instead of the customary two or three-day conventions of the past which have been held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

Norman U. Armour, Treasurer of the Salem Co-operative Bank and President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will extend his welcome to all present and deliver the president's address.

The first guest speaker on the program will be Morton Bodish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League which is foremost in the minds of co-operative bankers today: "What We Can Do to Help Win the War."

John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Victory Fund Committee of the First Federal Reserve District will set forth specifically the important part that can be played by the co-operative banks in his address: "What Co-operative Banks Can Do to Help Win the War."

Although the convention has been limited to one day, there is one feature which has been retained and that is the annual banquet, with the Hon. Joseph Earl Perry, Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts, as guest speaker.

The convention is scheduled to hear the report of the Nominating Committee, after which there will be the customary election of officers for the coming year. The report of the budget committee will also be submitted.

A special Management Conference is slated with Walter T. Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Arlington Co-operative Bank, presiding.

After adjournment, there will be a meeting of the Co-operative Central Bank. This is a central depository for all co-operative banks. It is under state supervision exactly as all co-operative banks are, and its board of directors are elected by the co-operative banks.

Canada Expects All-Time Record Yield of Wheat

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated Canada's total 1942 wheat production at 615,243,000 bushels—an all-time record.

The bureau said the estimated 1942 production was almost double the 311,825,000 bushels produced in 1941 and exceeded by 47,517,000 bushels the previous record crop of 566,726,000 bushels harvested in 1928.

The unprecedented production was being realized despite a drop in 1942 wheat acreage from that of 1941 to a figure "substantially below" the average for the preceding 15 years.

The exceptionally favorable weather conditions during the growing season in the prairie provinces, where more summer-fallowed land was available for wheat growing than in any previous year, have resulted in the harvesting of new high per acre yields, the bureau said.

Consolidated Oil Increases Wages

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Approximately 20,000 workers of the Consolidated Oil Corp. will receive increases in pay in varying amounts, effective Sept. 1, Harry F. Sinclair, President, announced.

Hourly paid employees in refining, production and pipe line operations will be boosted 5½ cents an hour. Monthly paid employees will receive increases of 5 per cent up to and including $3,600 annually, and those from $3,600 to $7,500 will get a flat increase of $15 monthly.

In addition, Mr. Sinclair stated life insurance for all employees retired under the pension plan would be continued for one year.

5 P. C. War Profits Limit Action Likely

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—An over-all limitation of 5 per cent on war profits may be considered by the Senate Finance Committee in connection with the new revenue bill, members said today.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) told reporters the committee expected to take up the question of repealing or amending the present law giving the Army and Navy authority to renegotiate war contracts to scale down profits. He said such action might be considered in separate legislation or made a part of the tax bill.

In the past, Senator George has favored a formula by which the total earnings made during the war years by companies with Government contracts might be adjusted after the end of hostilities so that none could retain more than 5 per cent net profits on their investment after payment of taxes.

Would Average War Work

He contended that all of the business done with the Government during the war period ought to be averaged in effecting this limitation, rather than attempting to calculate and curb the profits on each individual contract.

The committee heard complaints from numerous business executives that the continuing process of renegotiation of their war contracts with the Government left them in a state of confusion as to their ultimate profits or losses.

Their principal suggestion was said to have been that the law be revised to permit only one action to change the terms of a contract so that once the profits had been scaled down to a point considered reasonable by the armed services, manufacturers would feel certain that no action would be taken later to demand further reductions.

The finance committee had up for consideration today a provision of the House-approved revenue bill increasing liquor taxes from $4 to $6 a gallon.

Senate consideration of the new revenue bill seemed likely to be delayed until the week of Sept. 28 despite President Roosevelt's call for speed.

The Senate Finance Committee is holding an unusual session today, but some members said the bill might not be ready to go to the drafting stage until the middle of next week. Draftsmen have asked for two weeks to put it into legal language.

Chairman George said that even after the measure was ready it would have to wait until legislation authorizing the President to stabilize wages and farm prices is passed.

Technical Changes

The committee made several technical changes in the bill yesterday, chief of which involved alternate methods for computing taxes on mutual insurance companies (other than life) with more than $75,000 annual net income. Companies with lesser income would be tax exempt.

Mutual companies could deduct their investment expenses from investment income to obtain the net on which they would pay regular corporation taxes, or they could add their net premiums to their gross investment income and deduct dividends, paying a 1 per cent tax on the remainder. In either event, the companies would pay the higher tax shown by comparison of both methods of computation.

Treasury officials said this change cut off about $3,000,000 in potential revenue.

The committee also extended excess profits tax relief to mining companies which are cutting more deeply into their ore reserves than in normal years to speed production of vital war materials. It added sheet mica, nickel and tantalum to the list of metals exempt from excess profits taxes.

People Rush to Pay Up Charge Accounts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The rush of people to pay up charge accounts before July 10, which was the first default date under the Federal Reserve credit regulations, caused a 23.3 per cent drop in the total charge accounts of department stores outstanding in July.

This estimate was given by the Commerce Department, which said that some decrease in charge account balances was customary at that season of the year, but "there is no question but what the substantial reduction was largely occasioned by the new credit regulations."

Square D Finds Service Men's Wives Good Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The wives of men in the military services are among the finest workers in industry, according to Paul S. Knowles, personnel director of the Kollsman Division of Square D Company. The division employs hundreds of women in the production of precision aircraft instruments, prism binoculars and similar products, of which it is one of the large manufacturers.

"Whenever one of our married men is drafted, we try to get his wife to work in our plants. The servicemen's wives on our pay rolls are exceptionally industrious and conscientious workers and seem to feel it their duty to be on the job every minute of the day," Mr. Knowles says.

In spite of the popular belief that women take a great deal of time off from work, the average absenteeism of all women in the Kollsman Division plants is less than 1 per cent, Mr. Knowles added.

Small Incomes Must Be Hit To Help Bridge Inflation Gap

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

As the tax picture changes with kaleidoscopic abruptness almost daily, it behooves the average citizen to focus his attention upon it ever more intensively, that is, if he expects to keep abreast of actions which affect his personal welfare or if he hopes to influence in the slightest the result. That hope is not to be ridiculed, since it can become a recognizable part of public opinion without whose support laws become dead-letter legislation. Your taxes and mine are most assuredly subject for pondering, more especially when as today they are in a state of flux.

The thing that stands out prominently in considering how the war is to be paid for with the least possible dislocation of that complex thing called the national economy is the reluctance, the holding back, which has characterized those who direct the political destinies of the country. The fear of an all-out financial effort which takes into account the probable costs to the United States of the present world struggle stems, of course, from the greater fear of adopting methods that savor of totalitarianism — methods which would appear to deny the very things democracy strives for.

Voice of Self-Interest

The trouble with this fear is that it doubts the genuineness of the hold that democracy has on the hearts of the American people. The cogitations of these leaders as indicated by Gallup polls has been behind not in advance of the thinking of the average citizen. The legislators may have had their collective ear to the ground but, as is perhaps to be expected, what was heard was the thundering voice of self-interest, vocal as always.

As has been the case in the military struggle, where "too little and too late" inevitably result in losing battles, so in financing the war is to be found the disinclination to get tough, to look the facts in the face, to sacrifice as free peoples who value their freedom above the privileges and prerogatives of a laissez-faire prosperity.

It might be argued that Congress and the executive branch of the Government are affected by the conflicting interests of the nation, and that the Government's response is in accordance with the people's will, be that will divided or halting or confused. The answer to that is that an informed, intelligent, conscientious and purposeful government should lead and not follow—it should set goals and make them clear—it should implement all means to the one big and vital end—the winning of the war. A people devoted to democratic ideals—given a clear picture of the war needs and the alternative if there is failure—will respond to such leadership with loyalty and determination, even enthusiasm.

Why Merely Stalk Inflation

It is better to go ahead staunchly and make mistakes than to dally for seven months in forming a tax bill—with the prospect that another tax bill must be faced again next year. It would have been better to have 'frozen' horizontally all prices and wages a year ago than to try to induce a stabilized structure by piece-meal tinkering. That could be labelled hindsight, but there were precedents for a thoroughgoing attack on inflation long ago. But no—there were many toes that would be stepped on. Some people would be favored and others discriminated against—so it was argued. Thus the door to inflation was left open.

Now, the fact is being recognized that you can't stop prices from rising without freezing all the price components. The Administration is beginning to be logical by recognizing the inevitable. Hence the President's ultimatum to Congress that the cost of living must be stabilized 'or' else.' How this stabilization is to be effected, by Congress or by the President, without draining off the excess buying of the public is yet unknown.

Taxes must enter the picture here and a realistic appraisal will show that these taxes must drastically affect every section of the public. The Administration is now espousing the theory, at least in some measure, of an equality of sacrifice. It lays aside the theory that the war can be financed by a comparatively small part of the income-producing public. Its victory tax proposal of 5 per cent on gross incomes above $624 a year recognizes that so far as possible every self-respecting citizen should assume some of the war burden. Its incidence upon the worker is softened by exemptions absorbed currently or allowed as postwar rebates.

The Graduated Sales Tax

It is to be doubted, however, if such a tax would be as effective as a straight sales tax which yields revenue easily and where it is calculated to do the most good—namely, as a deterrent at the point of spending. Such a sales tax would not need to bear too heavily on the poor, as unions argue and as the Treasury has insisted, since it could be a graduated tax bearing more lightly on necessaries, more heavily on goods classed as semi-necessaries or luxuries.

There is another tax proposal which has not received the attention it deserves. That is the excess income tax, one based on the same principle that governs the payment of taxes on so-called excess income of corporations. Such taxes are accepted as logical and equitable in the corporate world, yielding fat revenue without hurt by the simple mathematics of draining off for Federal benefit such earnings as are over and above a pre-established normal base.

Thus workers who had benefitted by the war effort through increased wages or salaries would pay a heavy perecentage of such increase to the Government as taxes, say 50 per cent or more. There would be more justice in such a proceeding than in many tax proposals that the Senate Finance Committee have considered. Those with stationary salaries or wages who have not benefitted from the war would pay normal taxes but not be hit disproportionately, while the war beneficiaries would pay back much of their gains.

Supplemental Levy Needed

It is being recognized that the limit is close at hand on both corporate and income taxes and that a supplemental levy is needed. That the lower income brackets can furnish needed revenue without undue stress is indicated by the fact that 65 per cent of the rise in the money income of the middle-income consumer (designated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as one having an income of $1,540 in the first quarter of 1942) went to enlarge his savings. The bureau also stated that such a consumer's personal taxes took less than one per cent of his income.

In view of the different beliefs current in various social strata about American incomes, a few facts given out by the OPA earlier this year are pertinent. The report breaks down consumer income by classes, showing that 41,000,000 consumer units or 95 per cent of the total had incomes of less than $5,000 and received two-thirds of the nation's income, with the biggest part between $1,000 and $3,000 a year. It was shown that there were 2,200,000 families with incomes of $5,000 or over.

While it may be granted that the middle classes will pay the bulk of the tax levies, any system that does not also effectively siphon off buying power from the $1,000 to $3,000 income class will not stop inflation. The war can be paid for possibly in the next few decades, but inflation will not wait. All-out taxation should be drafted at once which aims at elimination of the inflationary gap—not just draining off part of the excess buying power, but all of it. Any less is mere temporizing.

Note Circulation Rises in England

LONDON (AP)—The weekly Bank of England condition statement just issued showed an increase in note circulation of £1,488,000, which reflected a similar decrease in the bank's reserve.

Private deposits increased more than £8,000,000 and Government securities £5,470,000, but were partly offset by losses of £6,679,000 in public deposits and more than £2,000,000 in other securities.

War Economics Cutting Mail Order Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—War economics have begun to exert their pressures on Chicago's great mail order business.

The houses which supply everything from birdseed to bath-tubs report that sales are tumbling in the face of war shortages, priorities and anti-inflation restrictions.

Latest evidence of the trend was a report by Sears, Roebuck and Company that August sales were off $23,009,107, or 26.2 per cent, compared with the same month a year ago. In August, 1941, Sears sold $87,715,593 worth of merchandise. Last month's sales were down to $64,706,486.

Ward's Sales Drop

Montgomery Ward and Company's August report showed a drop of 15.68 per cent for the two months. August, 1942, sales were $48,740,667, as against $57,803,245 a year ago.

A spokesman for Sears attributed the decline to several factors connected with the war. He said credit restrictions of the Government's anti-inflation program had cut the credit business 50 per cent, although some of it was transferred to the cash side of the ledger.

What the trade calls "hard lines"—bicycles, stoves, refrigerators and the like—were hit hardest because of priorities and approaching shortages. There also was a sharp drop in the sale of automobile tires.

The slump in August sales loomed even larger because of exceptionally good business during August, 1941. Sears' sales for August, 1941, were 49 per cent above those of August, 1940.

Butler Brothers, another big Chicago wholesaler, whose primary job is to serve independent retailers, has reported a .14 per cent increase in August sales. The figures were $10,563,346 for wholesale sales in August, 1942, and $10,548,673 for August, 1941.

Butlers' Less Busy

Viewed over a period of months, however, Butler Brothers' figures indicate a decline, since in April they were 38.02 per cent ahead of the same month a year ago. In May the increase was 15.14 per cent. It had dropped to 12.68 per cent in June and to 6.38 per cent in July.

Said Thomas B. Freeman, Butler Brothers' president:

"Undoubtedly we suffered our share of lost sales because of shortage of available goods, especially in critical materials, stoppage of export business, and personnel changes because of the war."

S. S. Kresge August Sales 11 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—S. S. Kresge Co. reported August sales totaling $15,842,929 compared with $14,283,238 in the same month of 1941, an increase of 11 per cent.

Sales in the first eight months were $116,056,604 against $101,892,844 in the like 1941 period, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

Takes New Post

Howard S. Welch

Elected president and a director of Eisemann Magneto Corp. Mr. Welch formerly was a director and executive vice-president of American Eastern Corp. He will also serve as director and president of Airward Corp.

Wholesale Prices Rise to New High Level for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Continued advances in prices for domestic agricultural commodities, particularly grains, cotton and dairy products, raised the general level of prices in primary markets 0.2 per cent to a new high during the first week of September, the United States Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 series registered 99.1 per cent of the 1926 average for the week ended Sept. 5, and is nearly 9 per cent higher than for the corresponding week last year.

Average market prices for farm products rose 0.7 per cent during the week, led by an increase of 3.3 per cent for grains. Foods in primary markets also rose by 0.7 per cent for the week.

Industrial commodity markets continued relatively steady. Prices advanced for certain types of lumber which have been fluctuating below ceiling levels, and for rosin and turpentine which are not under the Office of Price Administration regulation.

	(1926=100) Sept. 5 1942	Aug. 29 1942	P.C. Changes to Sept. 5, '42 from Aug. 29 1942	Sept. 6 1941
All commod'ties	*99.1	*98.9	+ 0.2	+ 8.9
Farm products	106.7	106.0	+ 0.7	+19.8
Foods	101.4	100.7	+ 0.7	+14.4
Hides & leather	119.0	118.9	+ 0.1	+ 7.0
Textile products	96.7	96.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.5
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		— 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.3	110.3		+ 4.1
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+11.9
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 7.2
Misc commod	88.6	88.6		+ 4.9
Raw materials	101.2	100.8	+ 0.4	+14.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Manufact prods	*99.2	*99'2		+ 7.1
Com other than farm products	*97.5	*97.4	+ 0.1	+ 6.7
Com other than farm and foods	*85.7	*85.7		+ 4.7

*Preliminary

Three-Fourths Of Steel Output For War Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than three-fourths of the nation's monthly steel output of 5,300,000 tons is now going into direct war use and the rest into such essential industries as railroads and machinery manufacture, the War Production Board disclosed.

The 5,300,000 tons a month now being delivered represents finished steel products, a reduction of approximately 30 per cent from ingot production of more than 7,000,000 tons. The residue goes back into the furnaces in the form of scrap.

The WPB gave this report on where some of the finished steel goes:

Tanks: "It takes about 38 tons of steel to make a medium tank and the United States is turning out a lot of them."

Ships: "Present goals are for 8,000,000 tons of deadweight shipping this year and 16,000,000 tons in 1943. Each cargo ship of the Liberty type now being made in quantity under direction of the Maritime Commission calls for approximately 4,500 tons of rough steel. Current production is around 70 ships a month."

Guns—"Some of our antiaircraft guns use up 14 tons of steel each; thousands of rifles, machine guns, antitank guns and howitzers use steel, all the way up to the giant 16-inchers that take 576 tons of steel each."

Also, the WPB noted, "it takes half a ton of steel to make one of the 2,000-pound bombs the British have been dumping on German cities lately."

Growth of United States' ingot production since 1939 was pictured by the WPB in these figures: 1939, 52,798,714 net tons; 1940, 66,982,686; 1941, 82,927,557; 1942, 86,000,000 (estimated).

The WPB reported that current production far exceeded that of the Axis nations, including the German-controlled countries of Europe. It placed Axis steel production in 1941 at approximately 74,000,000 ingot tons, and declared the United Nations last year controlled more than 65 per cent of the world's output.

Despite these figures, WPB reported, it is now necessary to "make our 5,000,000 tons of production fit a demand of around 9,000,000 tons a month."

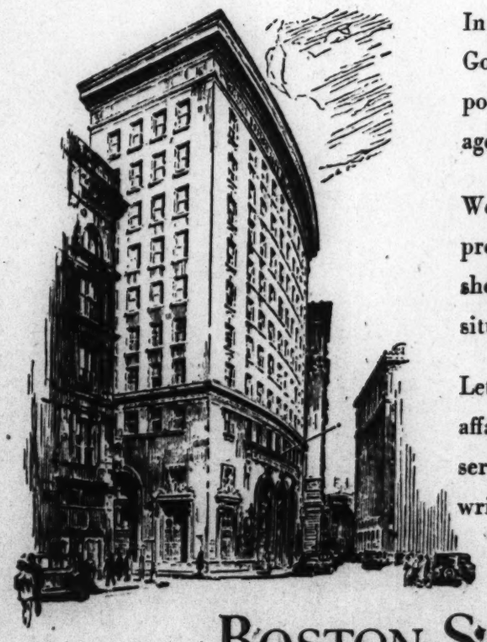
It explained that this "lack of balance" was caused by:

1. The ingenuity of American industry in turning out implements of war, as exampled by a reduction of the time required to counterbore 280 holes in the crankcase of an airplane engine, from six hours to 65 minutes, so that "we have a capacity to 'chew up' steel faster than we can make it."

2. The fact that steel making capacity cannot be expanded as rapidly as the 'plants which consume steel, which is "why some plants operating on war contracts have had to slow down at times for lack of materials."

3. The need of big steel users to receive "a substantial quantity of the steel they consume some time in advance of its use."

Preparing For Government Duty?



In preparing to enter the service of your Government, do not overlook the importance of appointing a property manager to act for you in your absence.

We have varied types of management for property owners, one or more of which should be helpful in your particular situation.

Let us stand guard over your financial affairs, while you are away from home serving your Country. Call, telephone or write for information.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Wartime protection for valuables: Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales 8 to 12 P. C. Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail business improved again this week with the usual fall upswing, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its weekly trade review.

"The re-opening of schools and colleges proved a strong stimulus to turnover, and evidences of freer spending and some trading-up tendency were noted," the mercantile agency said. "Wholesale markets continued to be dominated by re-ordering on fall merchandise."

Dollar sales were estimated slightly below a year ago, although the current week's volume was for five days because of Labor Day, which fell a week earlier in 1941.

In addition to the pick-up in school items and clothing, women's apparel, furniture and housewares sales rose. Distributors reported a demand for higher quality merchandise.

The week's total volume was estimated 8 to 12 per cent under the full six-day week of 1941. In the South and the southwest business was unchanged to 6 per cent under a year ago, and decreases reported from other regions were Pacific Coast 2 to 5 per cent, Middle West 6 to 10 per cent, Northwest 8 to 14 per cent, New England 9 to 13 per cent and East 8 to 12 per cent.

Wholesalers reported a good volume of re-orders for fall merchandise. Some noted, however, that in certain lines the supply available for retailers was limited by the necessity of filling Government requirements first.

Roads to Operate Without Regard To State Limitations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered all railroads to operate trains without regard to state limitations on their length or number of cars.

Some states limit the length of freight trains to not more than one-half mile and the number of cars in a train to not more than 70 and in a passenger train to 14 or 16.

Compliance with such practices during the present emergency, the commission said, "may result in congestion on tracks and terminals, wasteful use of locomotives and interference with the free flow of traffic necessary in the present emergency."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Gt W Saddlery Co., Ltd. #				
2nd pf	75c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 16	
Silvwd Dair cu pf	20c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Univers Pictures 1stpf	$2	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
Irregular				
La Roi Co.	40c	.. Sep. 26	Sep. 12	
Prov&Worces RR Co	$2.50	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 9	
Waialua AgricCo,Ltd.	40c	.. Sep. 25	Sep. 15	
Resumed				
Dure Test	5c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 23	
Jarvis Co (WB)	30c	Oct. 26	Oct. 5	
Reduced				
Cleve El Illum	50c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Pratt&Lambert	40c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Interim				
Chartered Bk India	5%	.. Sep. 30	....	
Final				
Anglo-Iranian Oil Co Ltd Ordy (Rg)	7½%	.. Oct. 17	Sep. 29	
Extra				
Bralorne Mines Ltd	10c	.. Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Greenw Gs $1.25 pf	.024c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Binger Mfg Co	$1.50	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 10	
Regular				
Amer Business Credit Corp A ($1)	5c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 17	
Am Car & Fdry pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Am Hard Rubber do 7 pf	25c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 18	
	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
Am Locker Co. non-cum A ($5)	$1.50 30c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 21	
Art Metal Const	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	
Backstar Welt Co	12½c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 22	
Bk of Manhattan Co	20c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
Bralorne Mines, Ltd	20c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Brandon Corp A	$1.50	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 25	
Bridgeport G L	40c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Bruce (E. L.) Co	25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
do 3½ pf	$87½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 19	
Burlington St Co Ltd	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Can Wood Co B	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
do 1st pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept 15	
Century Elec	10c	Q Sep. 24	Sep. 15	
Chem B&T (NY)	45c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Cities S Pf	$5 pf	$1.25 Q Sep. 28	Sep. 18	
do $6 pf		$1.50 Q Sep. 28	Sep. 18	
do $7 pf		$1.75 Q Sep. 28	Sep. 18	
Clev Hobb M	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Cleve El Illu Co pf	$1.12½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Con Bak pf	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
Consol W P&P	50c	Q Sep. 26	Sep. 11	
Crum & Forster	50c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 1	
Crum & Foster Ins Sh Corp "A" ($10)	30c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Do "B" ($10)	30c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Forbes&Wallace "A"	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
General Instru Corp	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Great West Saddlery Ltd 4 1st pf	75c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 16	
Greenwich Gas Co	12c	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Do pf	31¼c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Gulf Coast Water Co cum pf	10c	A Oct. 15	Oct. 1	
Harris Trust & Savings Bk (Chicago)	$3	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Holophane Co	50c	.. Oct 1	Sep. 15	
Hummell - Ross Fibre Corp 6 pf	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 16	
Indiana Natl Bk	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Joliet & Chicago RR Co	$1.75	Q Oct. 5	Sep. 23	
Kansas - Nebraska Nat Gas Co Inc	10c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Kansas Pow Co pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Kresge Dept Strs pf	81	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
McKee (AG) & Co Cl B	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
Minnesota Power & Lt Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do 5½ pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Minnesota Valley Canning Co. 5½ pf	$1.94	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 8	
Nat'l Candy Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Do	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Do 7 2d pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16	
Nat Enamel & Stpg	37½c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 21	
O'vie Ft Mills Co Ltd	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17	
Ohio Wat Serv "A"	81	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Peoples Co for Ins L & G. A.	40c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 12	
Pfaus & Atwood Mfg	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
Prov Wash Ins	25c	Sep. 26	Sep. 15	
Safety Car H & L	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Safeway Strs	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Scudder-S-Clark	75c	.. Sep. 21	Sep. 10	
Silverwood Dairies, Ltd 40c cum pic. pf	20c	S Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Singer Mfg. Co.	$1.50	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Steel Prod Eng Co	40c	.. Sep. 30	Sep. 15	
Sou Ya Wat Serv pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 19	
Woodley Pet	10c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 18	
Textiles Inc	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do pf	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Underwd-F-Fisher	60c	Sep. 30	Sep. 21	
Utd Shoe Ma Cp	62½c	Q Oct. 5	Sep. 15	
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q Oct. 5	Sep. 15	
U S & For Sec 1st pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 24	

Equipment For Wabash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission granted the Wabash Railroad Company authority to assume liability for $2,000,000 of equipment-trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Britain to Get Argentina's Entire Exports of Meat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Great Britain is to acquire the whole of Argentina's export production of meat—beef, mutton and pork—by the terms of a new agreement to be negotiated in London by Anselmo Viacava, special representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, who flew to London to close the transaction.

The new agreement will cover the fourth year of the war, from Oct. 1 next to Sept. 3, 1943, and the British have been given a free hand by their North American allies, so in future all buying will be centralized through London. The Argentines have accepted this development.

This announcement came when Washington officials were warning North American citizens that they may face meatless days and clearly indicating there would be no change of policy regarding importation of Argentine meat.

Shipping Problems

Transportation difficulties would account for this announcement, though only partially, as the sanitary embargo still holds and the British have always been the heaviest purchasers of Argentine meat. There are no signs of any lifting of the North American barrier.

Impressions in Washington and Buenos Aires agree that the British expect to purchase virtually all Argentine exportable surplus, except for a few thousand tons of cereals that Spanish vessels can carry from the River Plate.

There is no indication, so far, that any of the British purchases will be shipped to the United States for civilian or any other use there.

Anglo-American and allied supply planning is assisted immensely by centralized buying, but the Argentine Government and stockbreeders have displayed some anxiety about the conditions of the new contract. An official assurance has been given the cattle trade and meat packers that everything will be done in London to secure the best conditions in regard to price and quantity shipped.

The question of quantity, of course, hinges on the shipping position. Up till now the British have maintained, even increased, the volume of meat-carrying tonnage on the Plate route. The Argentines, too, have been able progressively to push up the price, though the British have been firm in allowing no profiteering out of their war difficulties.

Grain Sales Drop

The sustained volume of meat shipments to England have compensated, to a large extent, for the heavy decline in Argentine sales of grain, though there is always the objection of piling up sterling in London instead of getting the imports desired. There are hopes, however, of using some of this idle money to buy out British investments here, especially utilities.

There seems little likelihood of British ships carrying meat to the United States as these are usually of the class able to take the direct route to England, too fast for submarines unless these happen to be lying direct in their path. The actual routes taken, of course, are a secret of the British admiralty. Many of the big meat-carriers are on the River Plate run for the first time. It is easy to recognize them as vessels normally on the Australian and New Zealand routes.

Dr. Daniel Amadeo y Videla, the Argentine Minister of Agriculture, has revealed that exports of meat reached 500,000 tons in the first half of this year. If this rate is continued it will mean a record for the year.

Big Yield of Timber for War Use Salvaged From Burned-Over Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A fire-blighted forest area which has been ignored as a source of lumber for several years has been taken over by logging operators and is being turned into an arsenal of wood products for war use, according to Business Week.

This area, continues the report, before it was devastated by fire nine years ago, contained as much lumber as the entire country used that year. Last week, the charred "bad lands" were producing about 3,000,000 b. ft. of timber a day, or about a dozen trainloads.

Tillamook Burn, as the area is known locally, covers 400 square miles in the western part of Oregon. The salvaging operation is being done by private capital. Biggest factors are Consolidated, Weyerhauser, Hammond-Winton, and Stimson timber companies. They figure it will take at least three years to complete the possibilities of their salvage work. Smaller operators, also in the picture, will continue cleaning up the burn for seven or eight years.

The way salvaging operations are proceeding now, the timber companies figure they will get out at least 4,000,000,000 of the 10,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable lumber originally in the area, a return completely unforeseen until recently. After the fire, the public chalked up the timber in the burn as entirely lost. Actually, it was discovered, the fire killed the trees by burning the "crowns," but didn't destroy the green tree trunks.

Experienced lumbermen figured the salvage couldn't amount to more than 30 per cent of the pre-fire timber. As a matter of fact, it will be nearer 50 per cent. The 4,000,000,000 b. ft. that is definitely counted on will consist of the highest-value logs and bring something like $80,000,000 at current prices.

Craig Urges Early Resumption of Sugar And Coffee Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—William B. Craig, newly-elected President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, urged an early resumption in futures trading in those two commodities.

Mr. Craig made his suggestion in letters to President Roosevelt and heads of various Government agencies, including the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

Increased production, he said, was building up "huge reservoirs" of sugar and coffee in some primary markets and that only the stringent shipping conditions in the two staples was keeping prices at their ceiling levels.

Mr. Craig asked the Government agencies to make plans to use facilities of the exchange "at the earliest possible moment" in order to avoid "violent repercussions pricewise."

The executive said he thought active competition conditions would result in the commodities upon clarification of the shipping situation.

Kendall Co. Division Awarded Army-Navy 'E'

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Henry P. Kendall, Boston, President of the Kendall Company, spoke here today as the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production was awarded to the Bauer and Black division of the Kendall Company. The local division manufactures surgical dressings, sutures and first-aid kits for the armed forces.

Seven thousand co-workers in other divisions of the company have a share in preparation of many materials that enter into Bauer and Black finished products, Mr. Kendall said in congratulating local employees.

"The award is meant for every man and woman in the Bauer and Black organization from front office to the shipping platforms," he added.

Brigadier General John M. Willis, commanding the medical training replacement center at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., presented the "E" flag to Ray Whidden, President, and two employee representatives of Bauer and Black.

Carloadings Drop 1.3 P. C. in Week; 11.3 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 887,960 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 5.

This was a decrease of 11,459 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week: an increase of 90,169 cars, or 11.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 192,866 cars, or 27.7 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Incr. over—Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	420,057	†731	83,374
Less-than-carlot mdse	88,997	†2,160	†49,401
Coal	166,110	†1,881	15,936
Grain & grain prod.	44,084	†3,379	7,206
Livestock	16,143	†190	2,829
Forest products	52,442	†2,244	12,796
Ore	85,862	†2,667	†5,060
Coke	14,275	390	1,672

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled on railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 5 included:

	Sept. 5	Prev.wk.	Yr. ago
Baltimore & Ohio	69,123	70,824	58,818
Atlantic Coast Line	20,617	21,676	16,702
Illinois Central	45,270	45,083	33,732
Missouri Pacific	39,541	39,624	27,011
Frisco	20,524	19,636	14,733
Erie	30,083	28,376	28,254
C. & O.	42,006	42,826	39,082
Nickel Plate	24,540	24,122	19,093
Pere Marquette	11,924	11,430	11,156
L. & N.	36,618	37,032	31,078
Burlington	32,444	33,079	27,667
New Haven	29,403	30,001	24,936
Lackawanna	12,004	18,285	16,581
Pennsylvania	147,240	155,489	133,238
Great Northern	33,117	35,034	27,684
Northern Pacific	18,485	17,464	14,998
Rock Island	30,261	29,572	24,810
Wabash	19,318	18,986	15,163
Santa Fe	35,966	35,377	28,828
Reading	44,482	45,505	38,623
Jersey Central	27,699	29,114	22,633
Southern Ry	47,919	49,302	36,075
Seaboard Airline	19,378	18,998	14,540

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, Sept. 14

Endicott Johnson Corp. (5½% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Florence Stove Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).
United Fruit Co. (Com.) 3:30 p. m.).
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Com.) (12 m.).

Tuesday, Sept. 15

American Smelting & Refining Co. (Com. & 7% 1st Pfd.) (12 m.).
Central Aguirre Associates (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Detroit Edison Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
New York Air Brake Co. (Com.).
Wayne Pump Co. (Com.).

Wednesday, Sept. 16

Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Household Finance Corp. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Lehman Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, Sept. 17

Bon Ami Co. (Class "A" & Class "B") (12 m.).
City Investing Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).

Friday, Sept. 18

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (85 Pfd.).

Soldier's Boost to Bond Sale

Stimulating the sale of War Savings Bonds at Biggs Field, Texas, and teaching an object lesson to pilots and men of Biggs Field was this poster designed and drawn by Sergt. W. J. Champion of the Public Relations Section. Sergt. Champion is now attending the Officers Candidate School, Ordnance.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A recent newspaper announcement indicates the growing importance, from the financial point of view, of the presence of American soldiers, sailors and airmen in this country. Barclay's Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company—London Agency—have been appointed official bankers of the United States military authorities in this country, and accounts have been opened for the paymasters of the troops here. The Guaranty Trust Company acts in this capacity in London, while Barclay's Bank performs a similar service in the provinces.

This marks a change of procedure from the 1914-18 war, when Messrs. Cox and Co., the British army bankers, also acted for the American soldiers over here. A quarter of a century ago, the turnover was very much smaller since the vast majority of American troops at that time went straight to France. Then, the authorities had to think in terms of a few hundred guests. Today they must be prepared to cope with thousands; and as these numbers increase to some hundreds of thousands during the next few months, it will be necessary to make more comprehensive arrangements.

Such as have been already mentioned relate only to the official accounts of the American authorities over here. In addition many American officers and men have opened their own individual accounts at convenient branches of the different joint stock banks.

Together, the official and private accounts of Americans here will probably run into many millions of pounds sterling per day in the near future.

Number of Problems

Such a situation presents a number of problems, which must be faced. There is, first of all, the problem of bookkeeping. American accounts with banks in this country entail much more clerical labor than do the ordinary accounts of private residents here. Because of the fact that foreign currency is involved, the former have to have "registered" accounts and all changes in them have to be reported to the government.

At the moment, this extra work is not serious, since these "registered" accounts are comparatively few and are fairly evenly distributed among a number of banks. Later, however, the extra work may be a burden on a much depleted bank staff, which is not likely to be increased in these days of economy of manpower.

A much more serious problem, however, is that of the surplus purchasing power which the American soldiers bring into the British market. The authorities, both British and American, have not been unmindful of the possible effects of the position upon the relations between the troops on either side. The rates of pay of the United States services are very much higher than the British, and misunderstandings may well arise on this score, just as they did between British and French soldiers in the last war. To avoid this, the American military authorities over here have issued a booklet in which some helpful advice was given to the visiting soldiers about such matters.

Important as is this emotional effect it is equalled by that which may be produced upon Britain's reserves of essential goods and services. These are limited at the present time and may be even more restricted if United Nations' shipping losses should greatly exceed building replacements or the demand for shipping for military purposes becomes more ugent. Unless it is directed into the proper channels, this additional spending power will result in increasing the inflationary trend in this country. The efforts which have been consistently followed since the beginning of the war will receive a serious setback. Price controls, through subsidizing essential foodstuffs and transport services, limitation of purchases through the rationing and "points" system, will not be sufficient.

The presence of an additional 1,000,000 men in these islands, able to buy up whatever was available, would very soon lead to empty shops or a very much wider application of rationing, both as regards the goods concerned and the amounts allocated to each individual.

Two Alternatives

There appear to be two possible alternatives. The one is that the American service men should bring with them their entire supplies, so that whatever purchases they make will actually be merely the equivalent of spending within the United States itself. This might conceivably work if the American forces were here as they were last time in France, that is, in an invaded country where they spent most of the time in the trenches and only spent short leave periods "behind the line" and when there was no serious shortage of supplies. But under existing conditions in Britain today, this method leaves much to be desired.

The other alternative is that of a limitation of the American Services' spending capacity in this country. This could be done by ear-marking a larger percentage of their pay to be paid in the United States, or to be given later in the form of postwar credits—as is done in the case of the average income-tax payer in Britain today—or in any other way which will prevent their increased purchasing power from damaging this country's war financial machine.

Under other conditions, nothing would be more welcome than the additional dollars which our American guests would bring us. Today, however, abnormal conditions of scarcity demand abnormal methods of restricting purchasing power.

Treasury Boosts New Bill Offering

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury increased next week's offering of 91-day Treasury bills to $400,000,000 from the $350,000,000 weekly level of recent weeks.

However, $600,000,000 worth of similar bills will come due for payment next week, so that the net result will be a $200,000,000 reduction in the amount of Treasury bills outstanding in the hands of investors.

This is a temporary reduction of a type customarily made by the Treasury during weeks when heavy income tax payments are made. The third quarter income tax installment will be due Sept. 15.

However, if the $400,000,000 level is adopted by the Treasury in following weeks, it will add $100,000,000 each week to the Federal debt since the amount of similar bills coming due in each of the next five weeks is $300,000,000.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $361,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 9, a decrease of $16,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $445,000,000.

National Power Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Power & Light Co. for the 12 months ended June 30 reported consolidated net income of $5,079,606, or 64 cents a common share, compared with $8,618,423, or $1.27 a share.

Ceiling Threat Drops Hogs To Low Since June

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—With the threat of a price ceiling overhanging trading, hogs this week sank to the lowest levels since mid-June. Arrivals were heavy toward the end of the week, spurring the downturn.

The extent of the slump in the past two weeks is emphasized further when it is recalled that hogs sold as high as $14.65 in April. Present prices are actually lower than those of five months ago.

Most of the downturn was attributed by livestock men to the certainty that the Office of Price Administration will place ceilings over quotations. Where these ceilings will be remained problematical, but buyers evidently were attempting to make some sort of adjustment in case they should be under the $15 figure which prevailed throughout nearly all of August.

The OPA has the power to put ceilings at 110 per cent of parity, and hog quotations on the farm on Aug. 15, according to the Department of Agriculture, were at 128 per cent of parity. Ceilings on hogs were assured, according to OPA announcement, before the President asked Congress for additional price legislation. They could become effective prior to enactment of such legislation.

Choice steers were in good demand with best offering hitting $16.75, a new peak since May. All other sections of the cattle market were generally higher, although stock cattle were dull at the close.

Spring lambs rallied with choice westerns touching $14.60 on Thursday and Friday.

July Shipments Iron, Steel Scrap Below the Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—WPB figures showed that July shipments of iron and steel scrap to consuming mills totaled 2,400,000 tons—about 15 per cent under the monthly average quota set up for the last six months of 1942.

Although this was a gain of 188,000 tons over June, the scrap situation has since prompted a call from the War Production Board for a vastly intensified collection to prevent vital steel mills from curtailing their output or shutting down. Representatives of the nations' newspapers have accepted a WPB challenge to carry on the campaign.

North Dakota led all states in July by shipping 26.7 per cent of its six months' quota.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Sept.	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.18⅞
Dec.	1.26	1.26	1.22⅜
May	1.29	1.28⅞	1.26⅞
Corn			
Sept.	.83¼	.83¾	.79⅝
Dec.	.85⅞	.85¾	.84⅝
May	.89¾	.89⅞	.81⅞
Oats			
Sept.	.50⅛	.50⅛	.51⅝
Dec.	.51½	.51½	.53⅛
May	.53½	.53¼	.55⅝
Soybeans			
Oct.		1.88	1.86¼
Dec.	1.89	1.89¼	1.88¼
Rye			
Sept.		.67¾	.75¼
Dec.	.71⅜	.71¼	.78½
May	.77	.77	.84½
Lard			
Sept.	12.90	12.90	10.80
Oct.	12.90	12.90	10.85
Dec.	12.90	12.90	11.27

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.27	18.30	18.23	18.23	18.32
December	18.48	18.53	18.46	18.46	18.55
March	18.64	18.67	18.59	18.59	18.69
May	18.72	18.75	18.69	18.69	18.79
July	18.75	18.78	18.75	18.73n	18.85

Spots 19.64. nNominal.

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct				93.5b	94.0
Dec.				93.5b	94.0
May				93.b	93.5
Tops					
Oct.				121.1b	121.1
Dec.	123.3	123.0	123.0	122.5b	122.5
May	123.3	123.3	123.3	122.6b	122.6
July				122.7b	122.7
				122.9n	122.9

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Reports Gain for Year

DENVER (AP)—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. reported net income of $2,580,135, equivalent to $4.58 a share, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

Net income in the previous fiscal year was $2,288,318, or $4.06 a common share.

The annual report showed provision of $2,965,800 for federal income and excess profits taxes and $2,017,192 for depreciation and amortization for the 1941-42 fiscal year.

Total dividends paid during the year were $986,335, or $1.75 a share.

Sales and operating revenues in the fiscal year totaled $52,130,923, compared with $39,241,034 in the previous year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 10, compared with Sept. 10, 1941 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $54,935,390.26 ($33,884,495.09); expenditures, $221,331,705.71 ($57,339,108.69); net balance, $2,109,989,404.67 ($2,408,485,145.69); working balance included, $1,347,518,989.92 ($1,655,381,188.15); customs receipts for month, $6,753,920.98 ($11,168,917.60); receipts, fiscal year (July 1) $1,652,580,254.02 ($1,048,834,766.65); expenditures, fiscal year, $12,360,546,411.23 ($3,753,384,626.84); excess of expenditures, $10,616,966,157.21 ($2,704,549,860.19); total debt, $86,702,860,808.36 ($57,790,812,816.35); increase over previous day, $16,029,277,39; gold assets, $22,744,801,602.36 ($22,733,-305,859.78).

Dresser Mfg. Co. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Dressed Manufacturing Co. reported for nine months ended July 31 net profit of $1,031,473, equal to $3.08 a share on the capital stock. A change in the company's fiscal year prevented a direct comparison with results of a year ago but for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941, net profit of $814,370 was equal to $2.43 a share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m. — Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
10 2s 55-51 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
31 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68⅞	68⅞
1 Am T&T 3½s 56	108	108	108
8 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	91½	91½	91½
24 Arm Del 4s 57	104	104	104
11 Arm Del 4s 55	104	104	104
1 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
1 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
1 B&O 95 st C	34	34	34
1 B&O 96 st P	29½	29½	29½
17 B&O cv 60 st	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
9 B&OO 4s 48	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	49	49	49
7 B&O S W 50 st	41	40½	41
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37¾	37¾
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100½	100½	100½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80¼	80	80¼
4 Buf R&P 57 st	35½	35½	35½
8 Can Sou 5s 62	78½	78½	78½
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	89½	89½	89½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	72¼	72¼	72¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	79½	79½	79½
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103	103¼
41 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	30½	30½	30½
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	63½	63½	63½
17 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
23 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	43½	43⅛	43⅛
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22½	22½	22½
10 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33¾	33⅜	33¾
45 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	3	3
9 Chi&NW 4s 87	33	33	33
4 Chi&NW 4s 872st	33	33	33
14 CRI & P 4½s 52A	17¼	17	17
15 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 CRI & P 4s 88	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
16 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Cin Un Term 3½s	110	110	110
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
14 Columbia G 5s 52 M	91¾	91¾	91¾
41 Columbia G 5s	86⅛	86	86⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	104⅞	105
1 Con Rys 4s 54	35½	35½	35½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31	31	31
2 Cuba R R 5s 52	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106	106	106
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56¼	56¼
1 D & R G 4½s 36	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
22 D & R G 4s 36	21⅛	21	21
10 D Moin & FtD4s 35ct	6	5¾	6
1 Det Ed s3 7s	104-	104⅜	104⅜
2 Erie 4½s 2015	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜
2 Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
5 Firestone T&R 3s

Libraries Temper Their Zeal And Labor-Management Agree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

"Labor" and management may now settle their differences by way of the public library.

By this method Labor goes to the technical reference room and finds statistics both on company profits and on cost of living.

Management goes and gets the same dish of statistics. A laborer learns that profits in his company may not have been as huge as he imagined; management that it costs more for a worker to raise a family than it had thought. When the prejudice of each has been tempered, they are ready for an agreement.

Far from being a theory, the method is being successfully used. Librarians from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia, members of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in their annual conference, held this year in Seattle, devoted one of their general sessions to a discussion of the use of the system.

Instances were mentioned by Nellie M. Fisher of the Library Association, Portland, where, pending a wage settlement, union members came and wanted to know how many of the lumber companies were making money, and of confectionery workers on strike wanting to know whether it was true that candy sales were falling off and price rising raw materials going into its manufacture. The labor official, it was explained, is interested in the same information that the corporation in the same industry wants.

So that the conference should not be lacking in debate, Neil Morrison of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Toronto, started an argument with Harold E. Winch, labor member of the British Columbia Provincial Legislature, in a defense of those members of society who work but are still not "Labor." Mr. Winch replied in a fiery rebuttal against the use of "you" and "we" and said it must be "you and we together," whether the work be with the hand or head, intellectual or manual.

This, J. Scott Milne of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, San Francisco, said, was where the libraries could help by eliminating these differences through knowledge. "It's only when you don't know the other fellow that you think he's no good," he said. He cited the instance of an employer who after three weeks of collective bargaining with his employees, said, "I know more about my own business now than I've known in 20 years."

Working Mothers' Children To Get Care in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—The problems of the youngster left to shift for himself while his mother works in a war industry are on the way to being solved here.

Under the Office of Civilian Defense a citizen committee, made up of social workers, laymen, and Work Projects Administration representatives, is surveying industries, homes, and schools, to see how many such children there are, and where best to set up nursery schools and play groups to meet the youngsters' needs.

Twenty-one consultation centers have been opened in social agencies and settlements, where working mothers can learn how their children can be cared for. Any other family problem arising from the war effort can also be discussed and worked out with the trained counselors in charge. For it's recognized that worried workers may slow production in a war industry plant.

Questionnaires are being sent industries, too, and bulletins posted, to see how many mothers of young children are at work.

When the facts are known, existing nursery schools will be expanded and new ones set up. Part of the $6,000,000 Congress has set aside to the WPA for this purpose will be used. But Leo Lyons, Director of the Social Welfare Division of the Office of Civilian Defense here, said emphatically that present facilities and personnel will be used up before more are added.

Scope of Schools Changed

Until now, WPA nursery schools have been for children of the lowest income families, it was explained. Changes must be made to take in the children of working mothers and at the same time carry on the present relief program.

It is planned now, according to the WPA office here, to provide three types of service in its nursery schools:

1. To offer free care for children from needy homes.
2. To charge a small fee for the children of mothers at work in war industries.
3. To charge a small fee for children whose mother is at home, but whose father works in a war industry.

This latter group, it was explained, takes in children who live in congested trailer camps near defense industries, and the children of fathers working on a night shift and sleeping days.

For youngsters beyond the nursery stage, supervised play groups are being planned. Schools may be asked to co-operate, with the help of volunteer workers.

It's the seven to 11-year-old children that are of the "door key" age, says Miss Mary Murphy, chairman of the Child Care Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense. They become "pre-delinquents" in some neighborhoods, and play groups are needed for them.

Pending completion of the larger city-wide program, a few settlement houses have already opened their nursery schools and playgrounds to "war industry orphans." Christopher House is one of these. It's in an area of small war industry plants that employ many women, and many children were found needing better care. So Christopher House started its own survey of neighboring factories and schools.

Inadequate Lunches

It asked children what they did after school while their mothers were at work. Several, it found, were entrusted with the door key, roamed the neighborhood at will, and ate a sweet roll or an ice cream cone for lunch. Often such youngsters got into mischief. Now Christopher House is taking these into their play groups, and making room in their kindergarten for smaller children.

But all the neglected children don't come from the homes of working mothers, said Mrs. Margaret J. Williams, in charge of the pre-school program at Christopher House. Some come from homes where fathers are working in war industries. Pay envelopes are fuller than they have been in years. And with this unaccustomed wealth after a long-time privation period, some parents spend most of their leisure time in taverns. Children sometimes go with them, or stay up "all hours" at home. They come to the settlement house sleepy and underfed.

Problems like these will be helped by the Family Living classes included in the city-wide child care program. Classes are to be held afternoons and evenings to help parents with child guidance, to teach them how and what to buy for clothing and food. Many mothers have asked for such advice, the WPA stated.

Willkie's Visit to Turkey

Continued from Page 1

will have a profound influence on activities in Washington. There is no doubt that Turkish neutrality, already understood in America, will be even better appreciated after this visit to Ankara."

America Brought Nearer

Finally such visits convince the Turks that the United States is really in the war and that Americans mean business. This correspondent felt this very strongly when the great DC 3 Pan American plane bearing Mr. Willkie arrived at Ankara airport.

The sight of the American political leader and his entourage and the presence of American pilots wearing American uniforms in this far-off country made those present feel that here was concrete evidence of United States participation in the present war, and the Turks, who are shrewd observers, didn't fail to observe and feel this, too.

Among the points Mr. Willkie is believed to have discussed with Turkish Government officials was that of Turko-Russian relationships, and it is understood that Mr. Willkie reaffirmed once again that Britain and America would always guarantee the integrity of Turkey and that it has nothing to fear from Soviet Russia.

The fact that Mr. Willkie visited here before going on to Moscow has also pleased the Turks and helped to substantiate the sincerity of Mr. Willkie's guarantees.

The Turks still remain slightly nervous of possible Soviet intentions after the war and such assurances coming from a man as highly placed as Mr. Willkie help to dissipate this mistrust.

Escaped Prisoner Facing Clemency

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—An escaped prisoner who for 18 years had eluded recapture while otherwise living the life of an exemplary husband and father to wipe out what he called a "foolish act" of his youth, today faced clemency rather than extradition at the hands of Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois.

The Governor said Illinois at present was not planning to press extradition of Ormond Westgate, who escaped in 1924.

General Sessions Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., ordered Mr. Westgate's release in the custody of his pastor pending a hearing Sept. 15. And in Illinois, where Mr. Westgate had escaped from Joliet State Prison farm while serving a life term for second robbery conviction, T. P. Sullivan, State Director of Public Safety, said decision on whether the State would press for extradition depended on a check now being made of Westgate's activities since he become a fugitive.

Governor Green said: "From what I have read about the case in the newspapers, Westgate seems to have made himself over into an honest citizen."

Houses **REAL ESTATE** Apartments

UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP

Tel. ASP. 6800

Live Graciously This Winter—Be Free From Home Cares

Distinctive Apartments with spacious rooms, large closets, wood-burning fireplaces, 1, 2 and 3 Room Units. Delicious Meals. Complete Hotel Service.

Furnished (1 room and bath) from $75 a month, on lease. 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $100 a month; furnished, from $125 a month, on lease. Redecorated and refurnished to suit individual taste on extended leases.

Also Rented by the Day, Week or Month

HOTEL Beaconsfield
1731 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE MASS.
ROBERT B. STOCKING, Manager

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave. Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, Manager

The CHARLESGATE
Boston's Distinctive Hotel
Conveniently located on the Parkway and Overlooking the Charles River Basin.
Charming Apartments of any size required; unfurnished or attractively furnished; woodburning fireplaces; spacious closets.
Available for transient or permanent occupancy.
Early reservations are desirable. (Short Walk to The Christian Science Mother Church.)
535 Beacon Street at Charlesgate East
Boston Tel. Kenmore 4200

Pilotless Plane Hits Curtiss Plant

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—A pilotless Curtiss plane which plunged through the roof of a building at Curtiss-Wright Airplane Division resulted in eight fatalities and injuries to 41 other persons, but did not seriously interrupt production.

Although seriously burned before jumping from the ship last night, Test Pilot J. Bertrand Purnell parachuted to safety two miles away.

Flying wild, the plane was said by eyewitnesses to have done several loops before it plummeted into the building with a roar which one of the workmen inside described as like a "bombing."

William Davey, General Manager of the plant, said Mr. Purnell's ship caught fire at high altitude from an unknown cause.

The Curtiss Public Relations Office said damage to the plant was "very slight and confined to one locality," and that production would continue without interruption.

Dickstein Questions Deatherage in Job

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, in remarks published in yesterdays Congressional Record, demanded to know how George E. Deatherage, former National Commander of the Knights of the White Camellia, got his present position as an engineer on a construction job for the Army.

"If we expect to win this war and this peace," Mr. Dickstein said, "we cannot afford to play ball with men like Deatherage who advocate the very principles of fascism and naziism against which we are fighting today."

Last February, after an investigation, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox ordered Mr. Deatherage discharged from an engineering post on construction work at the Norfolk, Va., naval operating base.

But Mr. Dickstein said that "the Army Engineer Corps, I am reliably informed, hired Mr. Deatherage without having asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate him."

Church-State Rift Faces Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 12 (AP)—A Church-State controversy developed for the first time in Argentina's history yesterday when Bishop Carlos Hanlon of Catamarca banned from all religious services for five days the members of the Catamarca Provincial Legislature who had voted a Roman Catholic cleric guilty of contempt and ordered his imprisonment.

The Legislators ordered a 10-day detention Sept. 10 of the Rev. Arturo Melo, editor of the religious journal La Union, who had attacked the lawmakers in connection with a campaign to prevent operation of a gambling casino at Catamarca.

Roman Catholicism is the State religion in Argentina, and Church officials here said the Bishop acted within his rights and was answerable only to the Vatican.

Houston High In Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON — This city's new construction record for the period 1931 to and including 1941 ranks high in the list of the nation's cities regardless of population class.

The total is $155,918,991 or an annual average of approximately $14,175,000. The banner year was 1940 when the value of building permits reached a total of $17,195,868.

Investment of capital by manufacturers and distributors in new plants and equipment during the 11-year period aggregated nearly $70,000,000. Approximately $32,000,000 of this represents Houston's extensive industrial growth during 1941.

LEXINGTON, MASS.
Gentlemen's estate consisting of one acre landscaped grounds, with many fine shade trees. Exclusive neighborhood; ten minutes' walk to center. The residence features large screened porch, ample living space with exceptional craftsmanship in all details. 1st floor lavatory, four master chambers with three baths, also servant's quarters. Two-car garage. Weather tight, but needs redecorating. Price reduced to less than half assessed value for quick sale. See it and make us an offer.
R. C. MERRIAM Lex. 1187

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1504

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong, food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Avenue, Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 80 FOR $1.
CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME
FREE SAMPLES. 20 Designs. Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Good Profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art. Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards from 50 for $1.00 up. Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. M-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 16 Different boxes, Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, 8-22, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 45, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE Extra Money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed. 50 for $1, up. Large selection. 21-card "Janes Art Box," $1; other big profit assortments. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 1225 Clifford, Dept. 459, Rochester, New York.

GENEALOGY

DO ANCESTORS mean anything to you? FLORENCE MacLEA ZERBE, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUSAN C. TUFTS, experienced genealogist, record searcher and tracer of lost heirs, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

FLORIST — Man or woman, experienced in designing and sales work; state qualifications and reference; good opportunity. LORD'S FLOWERS, Topeka, Kan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOMEWHERE in U. S. A., expert stenotypist, 1 yr. teaching and some secretarial experience prior to having her own reporting business Chicago last few years; recently passed test Civil Service reporter; energetic. Box R-8, Suite 2906, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, Mass., Longwood Section—10-room brick house, two baths, new plumbing and decorating; ten minutes to Park Street. Reasonable offer wanted. Apply 16 Monmouth Court, Brookline.

FOR SALE or to let in Dover, Mass., 7-room house with garage; secluded area; walking distance to railroad, schools and church. Tel. Dover 89-J.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
880 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge.
KIR. 2345 Mass.

WINCHESTER, MASS.
BRICK COLONIAL
Beautifully designed house with 4 rooms and sun room on 1st floor; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maids' rooms and bath on second; 1 room and bath on 3rd; 3-car garage; over 2 acres of land; many unusual features, exceptional value at $19,000.
PESSENDEN
3 Common Street Tel. Win. 0084-3714

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

LOW-PRICED, year-round home; (fireplace); 3 rooms desired; on lake in country; swimming; heating; 50 miles from Boston; will improve. Box O-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (continued)

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—7-room house and attic, 2-car garage. Apply to E. L. HERSUM, Kirkland 0735.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Desirable 6 rooms, sun parlor, tile bath, hot-water heat; convenient N. Y. ferry, schools, church, buses; rent $60, sale $6,400. OWNER, 24 Grace Court, Brighton. GI. 7-4833.

HOUSES TO LET

DOVER, Mass.—Charming furnished or unfurnished 4-room cottage, $50. OLIVE F. THORNTON, Wel. 0290, 1870, 2473, Sudbury 233.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BOSTON'S North Shore—Available fall to spring, new home of unusual charm (1 acre); Delco heat; electric kitchen; main highway, bus at door, trains, stores; never rented before, and only responsible adults appreciating care of desirable property. Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay—3-story house at 35 Fairfield Street to lease, beautifully furnished. Call Commonwealth 2175 for appointment.

HOUSES TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Single woman wishes to share home with business woman, Christian Scientist; excellent section Brookline. Bea. 1533.

TO SUBLET

SUBLET—Old Colonial, 8 rooms, coal furnace, furnished with antiques. Tel. Bev. 1736-M. 21 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 3-7 rooms. Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy; $62.50-$75. Supt., or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet, a sunny 2-room apartment, fireplace, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0516-M or Laf. 2966.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 4 Rooms, Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
ADELPHIA APTS., 449 7th Avenue North
See ad under City Headings, this issue

WELLESLEY, MASS. — 1-2-3-4 rooms; heat, electricity, gas, continuous hot water, Frigidaire; good neighborhood; near transportation, stores, etc. WEL 0980.

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BALTIMORE, Md.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; single woman; references exchanged. 1515 Eutaw Place, Madison 7695-J.

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LAKE VIEW
Newton Highlands, Mass.—Pleasant, quiet home for rest and study; overlooks lake; private or semi-private baths; permanent or transient guests accommodated. Address 203 Lake Ave., or tel. Big. 5534.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY C. MARTIN, 141 N. W. 26th Ave.; phone 4-1882.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. HO. 5-0484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Large sunny heated room near bath in quiet private home; breakfasts; comfortable walk to car line; professional preferred. Call Belmont 2238-J.

BOSTON, 391 Marlboro St. — Large sunny front room, single or double; also large room with twin beds. Com. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4373.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large room, detached house, private home; garden spot; 20 minutes to N. Y. C. Telephone BU. 2-8519.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Furnished room apartment, private kitchenette and porch; attractive outlook; near cars and Harvard Sq.; business woman preferred. Tel. evenings, KIR. 4794.

EVERETT, MASS.—Gentlemen, pleasant, comfortable room; board optional; 1 minute to bus line. EVE. 3062-J.

N. Y. C., Central Park South—Will share attractively furnished three rooms with woman; all rooms facing park. Write Box B-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 115th Broadway—Private home, large corner room; business person; semi-private bath. Phi. (preferably mornings) AC. 2-8108.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

BOSTON — Lovely outside rooms; modern, quiet, clean, with view The Mother Church; real home. MRS. REED, 11 Norway St.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, quiet, warm; near park, Radio City, church; all transportations. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58 (Apt. 4-E)—Large, comfortable rooms, single-double; convenient churches. CO. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

N. Y. C., 303 W. 80th St. (4-W)—Single; real home with Christian Scientists; young student or business person; breakfast.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"The Mercedes," guest house, connecting baths; Mrs. Sam W. Brown, hostess; recommended by Duncan Hines. 90 Merrimon Ave. Tel. 1544.

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HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Second Cook; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

COUPLE or 2 maids; cook and housekeeper; houseman and butler or cook and houseworker and chambermaid-waitress-houseworker for 8-room apartment; good salary, home. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
Works mgrs.: 1 wood working, 2 elec equip, 1 mach tool $8,000-$15,000
Gen mgr, broad mfg exp, under 45 yrs $10,000
Production mgrs & asstz, elec & mach tool Att
Chief engrs, mach or tool design, jrs and srs $3,000-$15,000
Time study men; jrs & srs; machin shop & assm, jrs & srs to $100 wk and expenses
Personnel directors & asstz (6), ind exp Att
Procedures spur, Rem Rand or I B M to $6,000

BOSTON—Experienced driver and furniture mover, must be Protestant and sober; good salary. Write Box H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Kitchen Man; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON
TOOL & MACH DESIGNERS: Exp to $5000
INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Away $70-$90
STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMEN to $4000
PROD MGRS & ASSTS: Various to $4000
CREDIT MGRS & ASSTS: Exp Att
ACCTS & COST ACCTS: Industrial exp Att
SALES ENGR: Steel & Wire $2000
DRUG DETAILER & SALES: Pre-med $3000
STENOGRAPHERS & TYPISTS: Exp $35
OFFICE BOYS: No exp; 30 needed $18-$23
1ST CLASS ENGINEER: Local $60-$65
3RD CLASS ENGINEERS: 3 openings $38-$40
2ND CLASS FIREMEN: 2 openings Att
LIC ELECTRICIAN: Maintenance exp $50
MILLER PRESSMAN: Printing exp Att
NIGHT WATCHMAN—FIREMAN $35
WAREHOUSE & FACTORY HLPRS: Husky Att
PACKERS—SHIPPERS—STOCK MEN Att
RESTAURANT MANAGER $65-$75
PORTERS: Stores & buildings $15-$35

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
Stenog-receptionist, under 21 yrs; gd oppty Att
Auditors and accts, fine background $35-$50
Purchasing agent, Lawrence, Mass. $125 m. & fd

ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; public utility, commercial, public; completed Pace accounting course; age 43, class 3-A; presently employed, desires change for advancement in New York City or vicinity. Write Box M-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION for elderly lady willing to give personal care; Christian Scientist preferred. E. B. Bakes, 86 Academy St., Wallingford, Conn.

EXPERIENCED stenotypy for dramas wanted; permanent position. Call bet. 9 and 12 A.M. Plaza 5-8237, Lifton's, 152 E. 80. nr. Lex., N.Y.C.

4 GIRLS with art ability as operators; bring samples of your work; mornings 10 a. m.-12 m. Ashbaugh Studios, 35 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON
SECY-CORRESPONDENT: Good exp $25
SECY-STENOG: 1 Revere; 1 Ipswich $25-$30
STENO-KEY SWITCHBOARD: Like detail $25
STENOS: Waltham; Mattapan; Chelsea; others $20-$28
BKKPR-TYPISTS: Several exp to $30
BKKPR-TYPIST: Hotel, exp $20-$25
PAYROLL CLERK: Thoro exp $25
TYPIST BILLERS: Several to $24
EDIPHONE OPERATORS: Several to $22
MACHINE BOOKKEEPERS: Several Att
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS: Several $20-$25
TABLTRS & KEYPUNCH OPRS: I B M $18-$25
MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS: Thoro exp $18-$20
SWBD OPERATOR-TYPIST: Exp $20
OUTSIDE INVESTIGATORS: Exp Mos $100-$110
INSURANCE AGENTS: Ages 23-30 $72
FLOOR SUPT: Exp $22
REG PHARMACIST: Vic Quincy $25-$30
ASST BUYERS: Ready to wear $20-$25
HAIRDRSRS & MANICURISTS: Several to $35
HOSTESS-CASHIER: Restaurant, exp Att
ASST HOUSEKEEPER: Hotel exp Att
COOKS & SALAD WOMEN: Schls, restnts Att
WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAIDS & CLNRS Att
KITCHEN WOMEN & DISHWSHRS: Rest Att

TEACHER—Young woman of unusually fine cultural background with a preparatory school education for two-year training course; minimum salary $30 a month and residence in one of most beautiful estates in Rhode Island. Box E-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A woman for chamber and dining room work; small school. Apply 385 Marlboro St., Boston, mornings 9-11.

WANTED, young lady pianist or accordionist who sings, for hotel work. Union. DELANO, 222 W. 77th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG girl wanted for file clerk and assist on switchboard; must be alert, neat and with high school education; Christian Scientist preferred; to secure interview write fully stating age, experience and religion. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, practical companion nurse (Christian Scientist), wishes position, take care of elderly lady, light housekeeping. Write Box W-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-nurse-instructor for young person or child needing experienced, loving care—in home or school. ESTHER JACOBS, R. F. D. 3, Ovid, New York.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY wishes to locate in Boston or environs, however will consider other locations. Write Box H-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Dressmaking, Tailoring, Remodeling, Alterations, Draperies, Slip Covers. Open Sept. 14. Ken. 9331

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BRAND new short, stout, top coat, size 44; and new suit of clothes, size 43, waist 40; also tuxedo suit, dress suit, and riding britches; all custom made of imported materials at reasonable prices.
ALLAND BROS., Tailors
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387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, September 24, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of making repairs to roadway of Mystic Valley Parkway, Arlington and Somerville (bituminous penetration). Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $400.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Eugene C. Hultman September 10, 1942

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as soloist in Christian Science church within 20 miles south of Boston. Write Box E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—Experienced piano teacher and accompanist. Classes and private lessons in studio and elsewhere. PAR. 6308.

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CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3208—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses cushions and

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CO. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN
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feather pillows renovated.

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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
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STA-RITE SHINGLES
FOR
SERVICE and BEAUTY
ESTES LUMBER CO.

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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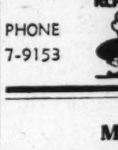
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



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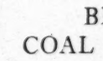

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Automatic Heat
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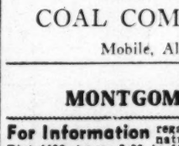
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117



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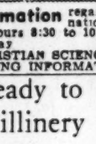

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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John danziger. inc.
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QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

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If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
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Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
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Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

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Experienced Operators
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Birds Eye Frosted Foods
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
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Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

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Only a short distance from the Christian Science Church

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DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

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2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

TAMPA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
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Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

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613 Franklin Street
- Marvelous values in FURS and FUR COATS. We are Florida's leading furriers.
- Also Up-to-the-Minute Frocks

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Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

bette's beauty salon
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BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Buy insurance that fits you
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Life Insurance Exclusively
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West Palm Beach

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Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
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"Everywhere on Everything"
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Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
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FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH — FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
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Prompt Service—Supplies
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Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

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Jeannette McSwain
Ladies' Dresses
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Between 11th and 12th Streets
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Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
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FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
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For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
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We definitely eliminate
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Call
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Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

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18 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2885
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
"DECIDEDLY THE BEST"

MACON

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

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Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Jos. Haas Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

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Mirror and Picture Display
Showing a complete line of pictures and mirrors suitable for any room in your home. See these on our first floor, Second Street entrance.
Wood-Peavy Furniture Company

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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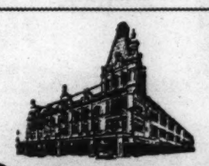

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A		E		D	A	W	E	S		I		A
R	O	C	K		P	E	T		P	L	A	Y
K		K	E	W		L		F	A	T		L
I	R		G	A	D	S	D	E	N		S	O
S	O	L		O		H		T		F	U	R
		B	U	R	N	S		A	T	L	A	S
P	I	G		E		B		E		Y	A	W
O	N		G	R	U	Y	E	R	E		N	A
R		H	A	S		R		S	A	C		L
T	R	A	Y		L	O	B		T	H	O	R
I		I		M	O	N	E	Y		I		U
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City..... State.....

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Fittings for every type of figure
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Telephones 44-036, 40-282

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DEPARTMENTAL STORE
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

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We send Flowers anywhere—any time
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WELLINGTON

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WILLIS ST. MOLESWORTH ST. COURTENAY PLACE TARANAKI ST.

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WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Honesty Prevails

(Journal of Commerce & Commercial)
New York City

Opening the morning mail in the office of the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, a clerk was astounded when two crisp $100 bills tumbled from an envelope. The unsigned letter which accompanied these said:

"I received this money in an accident case about seventeen years ago. I feel that I am not entitled to it so I am returning the amount I received. Please see that the company receives this money as I feel it belongs to the Fidelity & Casualty Co. Credit it to the conscience fund or wherever it belongs. Many thanks."

Army Wife Saves Ship

By the Associated Press
London

Credit for saving a ship at sea goes to Mrs. Brenda Taviner, 19-year-old wife of an Army radio operator. She was helping her husband study his signal code by listening to the radio with him. She heard an S.O.S., notified authorities, and the vessel was saved.

Hobby Nobbing

Astronomy

By Irving Bacchus

If you enjoy leaning back in your favorite porch chair and staring with more than casual interest at thousands of twinkling stars, perhaps astronomy is a hobby that will provide a great deal of enjoyment.

More than 50,000 American hobbyists have some interest in astronomy but a small number of observers have developed their ability to a point where they are of great assistance to the profession. The blackout of city lights has helped these hobbyists because the greater darkness enables them to stargaze with sharper clarity.

Amateur astronomers are divided into several groups. Many of these hobbyists not only use telescopes but also make them. Precision skill and knowledge of optics are requirements for this slow, interesting activity.

Robert W. Sandberg of Rockville, Maryland, is one amateur who not only constructs telescopes and stargazes but has also built an observatory. Sandberg spent seven years completing a neat structure with an 18 foot dome, and a lower floor to accommodate lathes, tools and grinding equipment which he designed and built. Mirror grinding for telescopes is a delicate task and calls for accuracy of 1-400,000 of an inch.

Hobbyist Sandberg has constructed a dozen telescopes, one having a diameter of 24 inches. At present this amateur is serving Uncle Sam.

The work of many amateur astronomers has received the grateful acknowledgment of the professionals. One outstanding contributor is Leslie Peltier of Delphos, Ohio, whose dozen comet discoveries bear his name.

Perhaps you might receive greatest enjoyment by studying the sun, moon and stars as primitive peoples imagined them. Another fascinating phase of the subject is chronology, embracing the development of calendars. Amateur photographers find thrilling new adventures in adapting their diversion to snapping the celestial bodies.

Several small societies encourage the study of astronomy as a hobby. If you are interested visit your local library and peruse a book on popular astronomy. On the magazine rack you will find a periodical or two devoting space to the subject.

Who knows? Perhaps at this moment some timid comet is awaiting your future discovery and the privilege of bearing your name for all time.

Need information about an inexpensive reference on astronomy? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING, The Christian Science Monitor.

Brevities

Detroit News: Speaking of scarcities, and the many ingenious substitutes devised to meet same, the candy stores back in the home town carried a slightly petrified marshmallow banana.

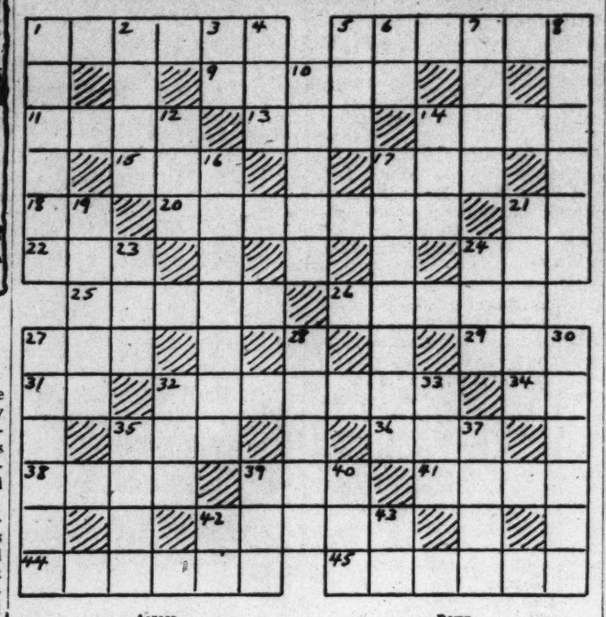
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: With the Army taking over so many swank hotels, how are you going to get the boys back on the farm after they have had room service?

Milwaukee Journal: There is this about the armed forces taking over the large hotels: It makes the battle diagrams on the restaurant tablecloth more official.

Grit: The United States Bureau of Standards boasts of a new invention that wears out rugs. Most families have two or three youngsters to attend to that chore.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of Christian, Faithful, Hopeful, etc.?
5—What is the driving stick used by a croquet player?
9—Who was Vice-President of U. S. under President Coolidge?
11—"The Lord is my ——, and my fortress."
13—Darling.
14—Would you play, wear, or sail a rikk?
15—What place is mentioned several times in "The Barrel-Organ," by Alfred Noyes?
17—How would you describe Mr. Tracy Tupman, a companion of Dickens's Mr. Pickwick?
18—Iris (abbr.).
20—Who negotiated purchase of a tract of land from Mexico for U. S.?
21—Thus.
22—What Peruvian coin has radiant sun for its device?
24—The miniver, esteemed as part of costume in Middle Ages, was what?
25—Who wrote "To a Mountain Daisy"?
26—Volume of maps is what?
27—"Wig" rhymes with what in nursery rhyme beginning: "Barber, barber"?
29—What is a deviation from a straight course in steering?
31—Upon.
32—What Swiss town gave its name to a kind of cheese?
34—What is symbol for natrium?
35—Possesses.
36—What is baglike part of a plant?
38—What dog is "ever faithful" in a Stephen Foster song?
39—Who is Puck grown old in Barrie's "Dear Brutus"?
41—Thrutheang was realm of what Norse god?
42—Owl and Pussy-cat took plenty of what on their voyage?
44—If Frank Buck wanted to bring back a gnu, he would go where?
45—In what sport must ball be returned before hitting ground or upon its first bound?

Down

1—Who is the "willin'" carrier in "David Copperfield"?
2—Where is the jugular vein?
3—Advertisement (abbr.).
4—What is woolly substance on surface of cloth?
5—Encountered.
6—What was name of a Roman weight and of a coin?
7—What is a springy motion or movement?
8—S. Arlington Brough is better known by what name?
10—With what people is the look associated?
12—What is a small cask?
14—What god is represented as having pointed ears and goat's legs?
16—Whose opera is "The Flying Dutchman"?
17—What are chains or shackles for the feet?
19—In certain song, ball was fine because who was there?
21—What is first name of Miss Nipper in "Dombey and Son"?
23—Who was Celtic god of light?
24—A fairy.
27—Who is in love with Bassanio in "Merchant of Venice"?
28—Who said: "The mountains look on Marathon, and Marathon looks on the sea"?
30—Who invited Oysters for a walk?
32—Blithe.
33—Would you eat, don, or row a pimola?
35—What might be worn in a Psyche knot?
37—What is lower extremity of the face?
38—What is a river of Chile?
40—Wager.
42—Master of Ceremonies (abbr.).
43—What is a Biblical pronoun?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Perfect Diplomat

Colonel Harold B. Hinton, now with the U. S. Army Headquarters in London, has written a life of Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, which is being published over here.

Hull has always been famous for his reluctance to commit himself—and even at the beginning of his political career disliked making a definite statement about anything. However, one self-confident man bet that he could get a direct answer from the cautious Tennessee legislator.

"What is the time, Mr. Hull?" he asked.

Hull took out his watch, looked at it, and then said: "What does your watch say?"—Answers.

"Good-bye"

When a news reel, depicting Hitler climbing into a 'plane, was shown in a Danish cinema, a voice shouted, "Good-bye. Remember us to Hess."

The film was stopped and lights went up. German officials demanded that the interrupter should disclose his identity, but no one moved. After a time the German officials apologized for the interruption.

"Don't mention it," shouted another voice as the lights were lowered.—London Daily Mirror.

Pelicans of Monterey

For many years Monterey, a picturesque California coast town, was a pelican's paradise. As the fishermen cleaned their fish, they flung the offal to the pelicans standing expectantly by, and the birds grew fat, lazy and contented. Now, however, the offal is utilized, and there are no tidbits for the pelicans. When the change came, the pelicans made no effort to fish for themselves; they waited hopelessly around, grew gaunt and thin, and slowly starved to death. They had forgotten how to fish for themselves. The problem was solved by importing some strange pelicans from down the coast, birds accustomed to foraging for themselves. They were placed among their starving brothers, and the newcomers immediately began the job of catching fish. Before very long, every hungry pelican in port followed suit, and the famine of Monterey was ended.—Pulpit Digest.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I always knew this pancake batter of yours was good for something, Maw."

Daily Anecdote

For Reasons Stated

A group of financiers once offered Charles M. Schwab $60,000,000 for his holdings in the Bethlehem Steel Works. He took the offer to his wife.

"It's an attractive offer," he explained. "Half of what I have is yours. What shall we do? If we sell, your share invested at 5 per cent will bring you an income of over $100,000 a month for the rest of your life."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Schwab, "but what would I do with all that money, and what would you do without your work?"

The offer was not accepted.

A Verse for Today . . .

And your eyes shall see, and ye shall say, The LORD *will be magnified.*
—MAL. 1:5

New York's School Children

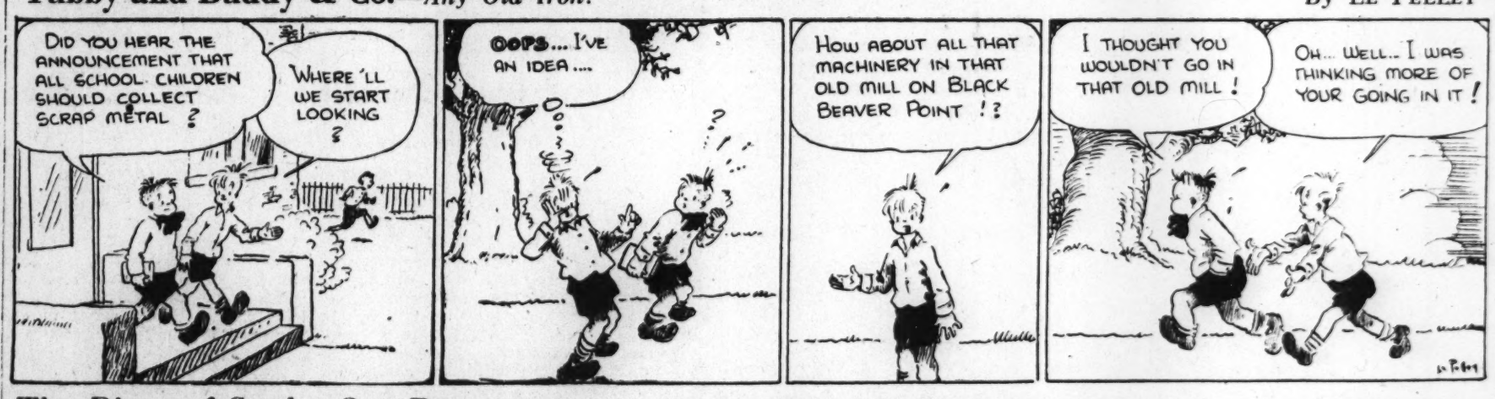
Plastic identification disks, inscribed with name, birth date, school registration number and home city, have recently been given to 1,600,000 school children in New York City.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON— SERVANT SHORTAGE EVEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

YES, THIS IS THE CROWN PRINCESS - I'LL BE A LITTLE LATE - I'M HELPING MRS. ROOSEVELT WITH THE VACUUM
IT'S STEVE EARLY, THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY - GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE RIGHT AWAY - HE WANTS YOU TO HELP HIM MAKE HIS BED
DON'T WRITE - TELEGRAPH
BUY WAR BONDS
I'LL WASH, MRS. R.
I'LL WIPE
SORT OF FUN WAITING ON ONESELF, ISN'T IT, FALLA
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Any Old Iron?*

By Le Pelley


DID YOU HEAR THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOULD COLLECT SCRAP METAL ?
WHERE'LL WE START LOOKING ?
OOPS... I'VE AN IDEA....
HOW ABOUT ALL THAT MACHINERY IN THAT OLD MILL ON BLACK BEAVER POINT !?
I THOUGHT YOU WOULDN'T GO IN THAT OLD MILL !
OH... WELL... I WAS THINKING MORE OF YOUR GOING IN IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They Don't Seem to Practice What They Preach!*

By Rodgers

This football business puzzles me!
Before each play the Boss and his friends keep telling each other to "get in there and fight"!
And some of them do look as if they really have been fighting!
But it seems to me - the boy who gets most of the praise is the one who just grabs the ball -
And then runs away as fast as he can!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Maggie Never Does Things by Halves*

By The Hagers

I never try to intervene When Maggie Drake comes in to clean.
She gaily escapes me out the door, And says, "Now don't come back till four."
With mop and broom, she makes things fly; No dust escapes her eagle eye.
Now I'll confess that Maggie's smart. But not in decorative art!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Primaries and Elections

There has been more than a little danger that Congress would be too conscious that this is election year in the United States—and the voters too unconscious—but some of the primaries have warmed up public interest.

So far personalities have focused attention much more than the big issue of isolationism versus internationalism. The most spectacular political leader since Huey Long has been strikingly repudiated by Georgia. The defeat of Governor Talmadge by Ellis G. Arnall has evoked interest and applause all over the Nation. How much this means in progress away from demagogic methods and race hatreds can only be measured after closer study of all the local factors involved, but it appears to promise much.

Otherwise interest has centered chiefly on Presidential timber for 1944. The renomination of Governor Stassen in Minnesota, despite his plans to enter the Navy in a few months, adds new luster to one of the brightest hopes of the Republicans. That is true also of the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey in New York, although achieved by the old convention system rather than in a primary. Likewise having national meaning, particularly as bearing on a possible struggle to control the Democrats' nomination for President, is James A. Farley's success in naming John J. Bennett for Governor over White House opposition.

But again these have been personal victories or defeats rather than decisions pointing to any clear pattern of public feeling on broad national policies. Three or four of the most blatant isolationists in Congress have been retired in the primaries. Yet in both parties more important ones, such as Hamilton Fish—who will become chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee if re-elected and supported by a Republican majority—have survived strong attempts to oust them.

Indeed, Congressional isolationists who were really frightened a few weeks ago are becoming bolder. *They have found that fervent support of the war and adroit playing on local issues or selfish interests covers up many failures to see what was coming before Pearl Harbor.* Many a voter reflects that he also failed to see what was coming, or believes that a sincere change of heart has occurred. Others, who want more assurance that their representatives really understand the kind of world America is living in, have not been very effective in applying a clear-cut test.

One shift of more than local or personal meaning is a new dissatisfaction with the management of the war. Some of this feeling has recently turned against President Roosevelt. The latest Gallup poll estimates that if the Congressional elections were held now the Republicans would gain 21 seats in the House. This is said to be a reversal of trends in the summer, and if continued would give the present minority party a chance to win the 52 seats required to overturn the present majority. However, it may be checked by more vigorous Presidential leadership or by better news from the fighting fronts.

In general, surveys report an amount of apathy and indifference in the primaries which can give satisfaction only to the machine politicians and the Axis. *Those who believe that this is one of the most important elections ever held in the United States and that it may largely shape the peace must bestir themselves.*

Most of the primaries are over. Opportunities still remain in a few states to give support to non-machine candidates called forth by the emergency and to register a protest against unreformed isolationism. Even isolationists who win may be influenced by protest votes; they surely will be if they barely squeak through the primaries and want full aid from their party in the election.

Aside from that main issue there is always the vital duty of the citizen in a democracy to choose intelligently and unselfishly the better man, to reward faithful service or put in new men of character. This may seem an unexciting task in wartime, but none on the home front is more important.

No Road Back

The battle of Stalingrad becomes a symbol of the entire war as the city's defenders receive their orders to stand at all costs against the Nazis. This is not the first time defenders of this city have been denied retreat. In 1918, when the revolutionists were besieged by anti-Soviet Russian forces at this point, then called Tsaritsyn, defenders knew that all means of escape for them had been removed. History says they welcomed the news as proof of the determination of their leadership.

Whether river transportation has actually been cut off from Stalingrad by the sending of all available river barges to other points as happened in 1918 is not known. But the attitude back of the defense of the city is exactly what it was then. "Red Star," Soviet Army organ, declares that as there was no road of retreat from Tsaritsyn so there is only one way out of Stalingrad—"toward the enemy."

This is the most furious battle of this war, just as this war is the most furious in history; the Stalingrad fight is consuming more men and materials than any other in this war, just as this war is consuming more men and materials than any other. But it is in the phrase "no road of retreat" that the symbolism of the Stalingrad epic strikes deepest. For nations faced with whatever striking power the aggressor may have marshalled there can be no course but forward. There is no refuge in defeat, as the peoples of occupied Europe have long known.

A Cheer for the Children

Donald Nelson, War Production head, has called on children to organize into a serious working force in the war effort. In many instances, the youngsters are taking their patriotic responsibilities even more seriously than grown-ups and with less resistance. Thousands of children today are buying war saving stamps instead of candy and trinkets. What's more, they are earning the money to do it with, many of them.

In New England, hundreds of children are becoming "Junior Commandos," preparing to scour the countryside for scrap and salvage. In New York, New England and many other states, where farm labor is scarce, school children are pitching in to help harvest the crops.

Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations have adapted their programs to wartime service. Settlement houses are teaching first aid to the boys and girls, and model airplane classes have reached a peak in production.

Schools in many cities have opened ahead of season in order that they may close for a longer period in the winter and save fuel. Most children have taken the shortening of their summer play season in a cheerful wartime stride. They know what's going on, and all these things make them feel that they have a part.

English boys and girls and the children of occupied countries have risen to the heights of heroism under fire; have shouldered the burdens of war with a capability amazing to their elders. American children, too, are rising to the occasion and parents are blinking in genuine surprise at unsuspected talents in their offspring.

"I Take My Pen in Hand—"

Is letter writing truly a "lost art" or will gasoline rationing and other current events revive it?

The question comes to mind when one observes the number of shops enlarging their stationery departments. Of course, the men in the Services have multiplied our letter-writing at least a hundredfold. But there are other causes working toward the same end.

One no longer drives 150 miles or so of a week end to visit Cousin Joe—now that such a trip means giving up three gas coupons. Cousin Joe gets a letter, instead.

Long distance social calls are out of the question now for anyone with half a conscience. Even local calls must be curtailed to the minimum to make way for urgent Government and military business. So, again, one decides a letter will do just as well.

But friendship, one discovers, can be kept as green by correspondence, as in person. Greener, sometimes.

There is something leisured about a letter. And in that leisure one has time to put things in the proper phrases, time to mention how glad one is to have heard from a friend, time to say How are you and how are the children and Do write and tell me about all the family.

Maybe the somewhat inarticulate public will make a virtue of necessity and become good letter writers—not, perhaps as Madame de Sévigné was good or Lord Chesterfield—but at least better than before.

The Bookshelf

Commandos in Action

All the world is aware that in the first three years of war against the Axis, the Allies have met with disasters and misfortunes partly due to lack of planning and to something less than 100 per cent co-operation among local units of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Here is the one major lesson to be gleaned from Gordon Holman's account of COMMANDO ATTACK (New York: Putnam. $2.50): We must achieve the maximum efficiency possible through use of our land, sea and air forces on all occasions where co-operation is needed.

One need only thumb the book slowly and study the excellent photographs to catch the enthusiasm of the Commandos and see just how much damage a determined band of highly trained experts can do in harassing the enemy, giving him no peace, forcing him to keep important trained troops away from active fronts, stalled in defensive sectors. We find too a hint that when the second front is opened, it will be by a force whose standards are of the same caliber.

Thumbing for quotable quotes between the introduction and page 258: "No one will tell us where we are going but we have a pretty good idea. . . . We are dressed for three climates, cold, colder and Brrr. . . . Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes was our 'Director of Combined Operations.' . . . The ideal 'meal' is something they can get their teeth into well, and in due course, swallow. . . . Our arms are rifle and bayonet, tommy gun, mortar, bren gun, revolver, grenade, and knives, our artillery may be the guns of the warships. . . .

"There is the same comradeship one finds among the crew of a submarine or a bomber aircraft . . . nobody feels he is a cog in the machine, but rather an individual with a full part to play in an important task. . . . War is 95 per cent waiting and boredom. . . .

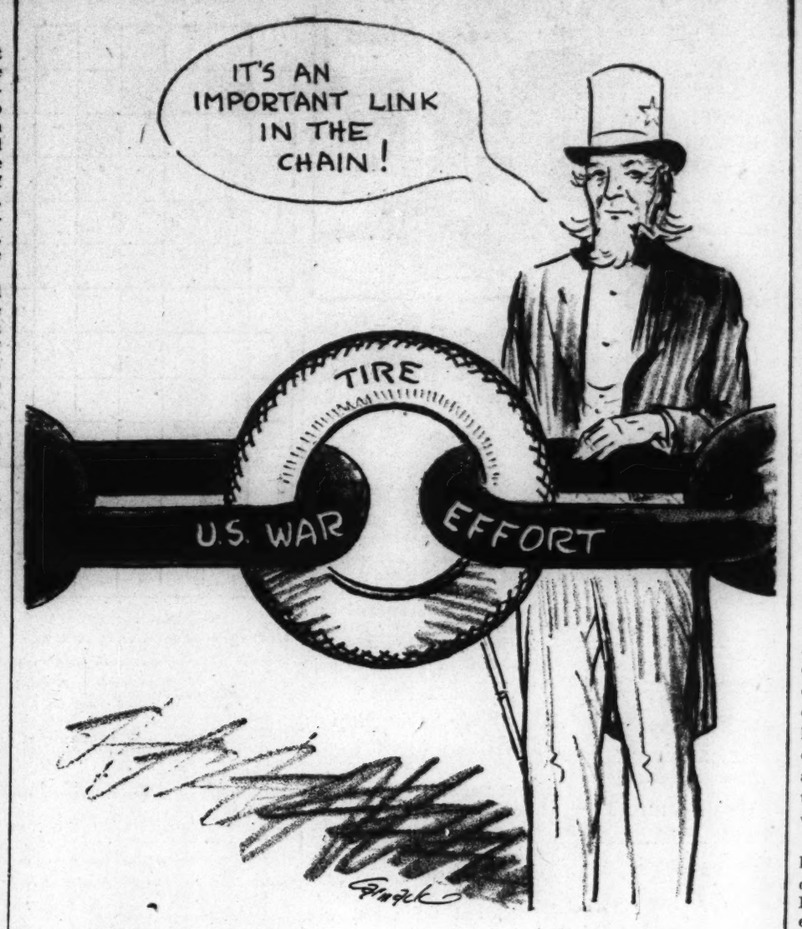
"One morning our names were called and we left the floating hotel—went straight to the Commando ship . . . on deck were Norwegian troops . . . there were wise-cracks about a 'British occupation of the north pole' . . . I bunked on 'Tin Fish Alley,' so named because it was the level of the ship where a torpedo would arrive. . . . There was quite an impressive collection of ships. . . . It was *not* the sort of cold one could be brave about. . . . One thought of the shock coming to the Germans, a long way from home, living among an unfriendly people in a depressing darkness more than 20 hours out of the 24.

"That night we entered Vest Fjord, the stretch of water between the Lofoten Islands and the mainland. . . . Every man went over his weapons. . . . On the bridge with the Captain was a Norwegian naval officer. . . . The flat-bottomed boats were lowered so gently they scarcely splashed. . . . An early-rising Norwegian saw us first . . . then lights suddenly appeared in little houses. . . . The Nazis had no force of occupation in Reine. . . . We quickly demolished cables running to the mainland.

"When we sighted Sorvargen the lighthouse was more conspicuous than the township . . . the assault party in their craft scurried away from the parent ship, like an impatient dog let off the lead and afraid of being called to heel. . . . To us watching from the sea it was like a beehive when something has disturbed the bees . . . troops were preparing to demolish the radio mast, others had gone around the harbor and up towards the lighthouse. . . . As the Commander, revolver in hand, suddenly flung open the door, fingers itched on Commando triggers, but not a shot was fired because eight Germans stood with their hands above their heads . . . two were hastily dressing and lost their trousers making sure the British understood they wanted to surrender . . . they knew we were coming, for they had burned documents in the grate."

This is the tempo of the Commandos. They have set a standard for the British Army and few of the other fighting units will be content to be below it. H. B. N.

Why Nation-Wide Gas Rationing Is Necessary



New England's "Rowen Time"

Cool, crisp, starry nights. Touch of frost in the air. Warm, sunny days. Blue haze on the mountains. Mounds of golden-yellow pumpkins among shocks of corn. Piles of Baldwins, Greenings, and Snow Apples in the orchard. Pheasant cock crowing at the edge of the field. Crows cawing from the old elms in the pasture. The scarlet and brown, the tan and yellow of turning leaves. Quiet, contentment on the farm.

It's autumn—and rowen time. Again the steady whir-r-r of mowing machine is heard; farmers are gathering the second or even the third crop of clover and alfalfa.

Countless farmers have said, "Rowen is the sweetest and best hay of all." It is usually short, tender, and relished by the cattle, sheep, and horses. Many a farmer keeps the few loads of rowen for his pet horse or prize cattle or sheep. It apparently has qualities of nutrition and flavor that other hay lacks.

In our valley, rowen time is late September. The great rush of the season's work is done. Barns are bulging with hay; silos are filled; corn is shocked. The oats and barley are harvested; root crops are safely stored in bins and barrels in the cellar.

One needs to be a good weather forecaster on the farm, and especially at rowen time. A light, "white" frost merely helps the natural process of curing the second crop hay, but heavy frost injures the quality.

Neighbor John, famous for his fine Guernseys, Morgans, and crops, is the bellwether of our valley. When he says some evening at the Post Office, where we all gather to meet the 6:15 from Boston, "Wouldn't wonder if we had a killing frost this week end," we know he'll start on the rowen in the morning.

That evening, mowing machine knives are sharpened, the wheels oiled, the rake looked over, and the wheels of the hay carts greased.

The horses like rowen time. The grass is short and easy to cut; in a forenoon's mowing one covers three times the territory he did in June, when the grass was tall.

As the rowen lies curing in the September sun its pungent, sweet, tangy fragrance scents the valley air. By mid-afternoon it is cured. The horse rakes gather it in long, shaggy rows, and then pile it in loose, aromatic heaps. The carts rattle into the field.

Often the members of the family ride into the fields. It's not such serious, driving business as it was in haying, when tons of fodder had to be gathered quickly. Now there's a sense of leisure. It's almost a picnic affair. There are men who delight in gathering a forkful to pitch on the load, and mischievously showering it over a wife and children! Then there are calls and laughter, and threats of reprisal at the supper table.

It's a grand time of year on the farm. Grandfather used to say, "September and October are the two best months. And of all the fall work, harvesting the rowen is best." H. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Moral Law for Nations

May I ask you, then, to believe, as I do most devoutly believe, that the moral law was not written for men alone in their individual character, but that it was written as well for nations, and for nations great as this of which we are citizens. If nations reject and deride that moral law, there is a penalty which will inevitably follow. It may not come at once, it may not come in our lifetime; but rely upon it, the great Italian is not a poet only, but a prophet, when he says:

The sword of heaven is not in haste to smite,
Nor yet doth linger.

—JOHN BRIGHT on Britain's foreign policy (1858).

The Wide Horizon

"To See Ourselves—"

By Barbara Ellis Browne

LONDON

The other day I saw an American soldier and an English soldier walking along a London street together and talking as though they were old friends.

It was a sight I'd been hoping for, looking for, ever since the United States troops began to arrive several months ago, but I had not seen it before. Always the English soldiers were in twos and threes and fours and so were the Americans. This was inevitable of course, for one naturally makes friends with the people in one's unit rather than with some unknown uniformed "guy" or "bloke"—especially when it's another uniform.

But everyone wanted to see it happen just the same—not the empty slap-on-the-back kind of fellowship that has nothing to it after the gusto is worn off, but signs of real, steady, desire for, and understanding of, one another's company and conversation. There is a general yearning for it among the people here as a visible expression of the fact that it is to be "us" from now on.

* * *

There are some signs of it. A British naval officer was sitting at a lunch counter reading a newspaper. An American Army officer came in and sat on the stool next the naval officer's. At first they quietly ignored each other, the naval officer continuing to read his paper. But after a while, the British officer made a quiet remark to the American and very slowly, but nevertheless steadily, they got into conversation. By the time lunch was over they had become friends.

Another encouraging instance of it I heard of from an American flight mechanic of the U. S. Squadron which went to Dieppe. From talking about planes and the war generally, he switched onto England, of his own accord.

"I like England on the whole," he said. "Of course, it's pretty hard to get used to the slow way they do things—tea, and all that. They lock up the town and throw the key away at 10 o'clock every night. But in the town where I've been stationed, the *people* are so grand. They really took us in, and did everything they could for us. They'd give us their bacon and butter rations if we'd let them. They gave us marvelous meals. And what I like about it is that if you meet the daughter you meet the whole family. They take you in like our country people. England is not like the U. S. A. In England, everybody is rural, no matter how big the town is. I like people to be that way. I'm from the city, but I like that."

There is a keen realization on this side of the Atlantic that this is the eleventh hour for getting at each other's point of view, if we are to pull together understandingly after the war. The presence in Britain of many thousands of American men offers an opportunity which it would be nothing short of tragic not to improve. And the experience of the young flight mechanic offers one of the best examples of how to improve it. He began by allowing himself to discover the difference between himself and his hosts on this island. The difference, he found, was interesting, and he ended by appreciating it.

* * *

The fact that most English people are rural and that most Americans of today are not, explains a lot.

The American, whether he lives in town or country, tries to take the city with him. A mountain top in Arizona with a staggering panorama of desert and mountain ranges is called the "City Park" because it is linked by a motor road to the city of Phoenix which looks from the mountain like a handful of pebbles thrown on the desert floor miles away. The British man, whether he lives in town or country, likes to take the country with him. Thus the myriads of little "gardens" even in the midst of cities, where the family and its friends sit out, have little meals out, feed the birds that fly down from the trees, grows flowers, and, if there's room, plays games.

The American characteristics of inventiveness, speed, change, efficiency, are essentially urban qualities. The British ones of tradition, deliberation, settledness, practicality, are rural ones. But the modern machine age has linked city and country together as it has linked Britain and America.

It is undoubtedly a successful combination of these complementary qualities that it will take to win the war and to discover a way to maintain peace.

North . . South . . East . . West

Barrington Follows Through

By Frank L. Perrin

A bright star continues to shed its light on the little city of Barrington, in Illinois, a few miles from its great neighbor Chicago. It may be that in contrast with the lights of the larger city the glow from Barrington's firmament is hardly visible. But to the home-town people it is brilliant and revealing. Four years ago, when Barrington's Town Meeting—which is just another name for an annual Americanization forum—was inaugurated, some of the folks thought that anything resembling an offshoot of the antiquated Chautauqua idea, or the outmoded debating society, could not be made popular.

There was Chicago, just next door, with its hundreds of attractions. At home there were picture theaters, the radio, and all the distracting and entertaining devices to which we have become accustomed. It was argued that people hardly took time to read. Why should they give up an hour or two once a week to hear someone lecture upon a subject they were sure could not interest them?

* * *

But a few of the good people of the little city who had vision and a realization that even they and their neighbors might quite profitably learn more of what is right and what is wrong with the government which they help to support and which they are always quick to defend against its enemies from without, invested in a well planned and carefully prepared experiment. Previous reference has been made to this undertaking in this column. It was then recommended that the plan be generally adopted. It may be that in other cities and villages it was thought wise to wait and see how long Barrington could carry on.

Well, if convincing proof was awaited, it is at hand. Year after year, season after season, the weekly winter Town Meeting bell calls the Barrington neighbors, men and women, boys and girls, to what has come to be recognized as a post-graduate school of democracy. On the rostrum there appear, and continue to appear, recognized exponents of the theories on the current ideals of government. It is because these advocates are not always in complete agreement as to ways and means that the appeal is directly to the discernment and reasoning powers of those who come to hear.

Those who learn most thoroughly and decide most wisely listen while the protagonists of diverse and even conflicting theses of government, of economics, of legislation, defend or propound their theories. The members of the audiences become, for the time being, trial jurors called to decide, after hearing both sides of a contested case, between right and wrong, or between fact and falsehood. Few who give thought to the matter will insist that even the average citizen of any democratic country is able to vote entirely free from partisan prejudices or inherited or sectional bias.

* * *

In the United States there was casually undertaken, early in the preceding century, the task of educating, according to accepted standards, hordes of immigrants entirely unfamiliar with what we term American idealism, or demonstrable democracy. As we look backward from the present, we wonder just how capable we and our forebears have proved as teachers. Have we not, ourselves, accepted without appreciation and without responsibility the heritage bestowed by still earlier teachers and patriots who bought dearly the liberties we have quite carelessly enjoyed?

We, together with those allied with us in common cause, are paying now, as we will continue to pay in years to come, for our failure to realize that the four great freedoms must be safeguarded and defended day by day, hour by hour, generation by generation. Eternal vigilance, it has been said, is the price of liberty. This should not, primarily, mean that armed guards must be posted at our doors or at the city gates. Effective vigilance lies within consciousness and is expressed in our thinking.

It is a little late, at this moment, with all that must be done to correct our own mistakes and the mistakes of others, to start back to the preparatory school of democratic government. It would have been well if all of us had taken notice of what the little city of Barrington is doing so successfully. We might have realized, without being quite so severely penalized, what self-government means and what responsibilities it entails.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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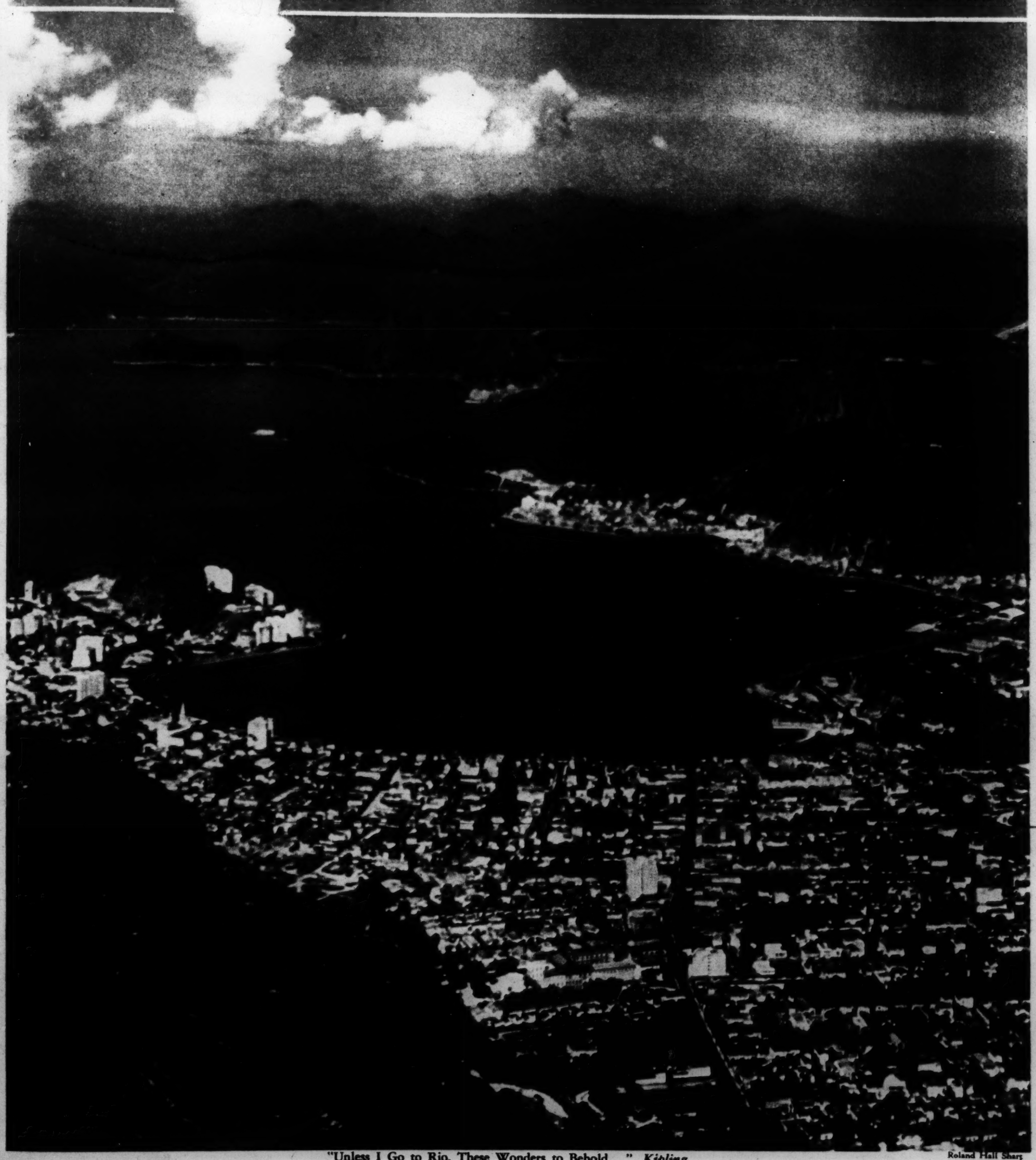
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942



"Unless I Go to Rio, These Wonders to Behold..." *Kipling*

Roland Hall Sharp

BRAZIL SHOULDERS ARMS . . . . *Roland Hall Sharp* . . . . Page 4

Communique From the Kitchen

By Bernice Stevens

Photos Signal Corps, U. S. Army

THIS ARMY FIGHTS ON TENDER HAM

Indeed, by Some Wizardry Known Only to These Retorts and Tubes, the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps Is Here Experimenting on the Principle That Tender Food Helps Make a Tough Soldier

TOO MANY COOKS MAKE A FINE BROTH

And Consume It Themselves, Before Approving the Recipe for the Boys at the Front. This Is the Staff of the Research Subsistence Laboratory at Luncheon, in a Courageous, All-Out Test of Their Own Experiments for the Morning

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE MOISTURE ANALYSIS

A Vacuum Oven Serves as a Kind of Mechanical Grandmother, Overseeing the Products of Thousands of Kitchens for Hundreds of Thousands of Boys

THERE'S ONE SPOT in the Army where officers—yes, even colonels and majors—do K. P. duty and do it regularly.

To privates and raw recruits this is an unbelievable phenomenon. But it is an actual fact in the Army's own and only experimental kitchen, known officially and hopefully as the Subsistence Research Laboratory—a part of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. Thanks to this K. P. duty, which in this case is done by experts, American soldiers get three square and varied meals a day. They get steak and onions, pie and cake, and most of their other favorite foods whether stationed in the tropics or in the Arctic.

Here, in this giant experimental kitchen which would be the pride of any home economist, all new foods accepted for the Army are tested and tasted. Here new giant recipes are born, here master menus planned. As any housewife knows, advance meal planning helps a lot in keeping a household running smoothly. Cooks here must plan meals for a household whose members march, run, ride, fly, jump, skim, ski, and hurtle. And these family members are just as likely to be "at home" and hungry in the lush Caribbean as in Iceland, where natural frozen foods are an ancient wrinkle, or on the mountain top, or in the desert.

* * *

On any ordinary day you are likely to find a husky major whipping up an angel food cake; a colonel, veteran of more than one overseas campaign, making custard; an earnest young captain busy boiling spinach, and a hard-working second lieutenant weighing baked hams. All officers on the staff are cooks in their own right and experts in the food field.

What's more, they eat their own concoctions. In fact, their lunch each day usually consists of the morning's experiments, whether they be concentrated emergency rations or fancy dessert. For the motto is, "If it doesn't look right and taste right, no matter how many vitamins or calories the food contains, we will not serve it to the soldiers."

This is the division of the Quartermaster Corps which forms the technical link between the Army and industry and which must keep abreast of all developments in the food industry. It's up to the staff to learn from industry what food products are available in sufficient quantity and to see that they fit into Army needs. They tell industry just what the Army needs which is not now available, and work with industry to make it available.

Almost everyone in the food business, it appears, would like to sell food to the Army. Thousands of samples of everything from breakfast food to fancy desserts are sent to the laboratory. Distributed to the members of the staff on the basis of their specialties, they are tested for their keeping qualities, for their purity, for nutritive value, for taste and suitability, and for adaptability to Army menus. Some foods remain for weeks and months in special storage rooms. Others are placed in special ovens and humidity chambers where weather conditions of the artic or tropics are simulated. Some are tested under strong light for exposure to strong sunlight.

* * *

New foods are boiled, baked, fried, broiled, stewed, sautéed, and put through a lot of processes the average housewife never heard of. Many of these sample foods, after they are tested and approved, are included in the Army food specifications, and become the basis for new recipes in the Army Cook Book. They may become a part of some emergency ration.

During recent months, the laboratory has spent considerable time and research on dehydrated foods and has worked closely with industry in their development. It will be recalled that during the last World War, the Army purchased large quantities of concentrated food for the American Expeditionary Forces. Unfortunately, the science of dehydrates was then in a pioneer state and the dried vegetables served to soldiers, particularly in France, were often poor in flavor and were superbly tough. Proof of the progress made by the laboratory in this direction is seen in the menu for a tasty "seminar luncheon," a concluding lesson at a recent conference of Commandants from the Army's Nine Corps Areas' Bakers and Cooks Schools. They ate hunter's stew, corn cakes, scrambled eggs in several versions, potato salad, beet salad, rutabagas, and topped it off with apple pie for dessert.

* * *

Practically all of the ingredients, including the apples in the pie, were dehydrated.

Powdered soup mixes, powdered eggs and milk have long been a regular part of the menu for soldiers in our remote outposts. Thanks to the latter two items, soldiers, no matter where they may be stationed, get angel food cake, puddings, custards, and even ice cream. Recently, as a result of experiments in the Chicago kitchen, the Army has begun shipment of large quantities of dehydrated potatoes, cabbages, beets, rutabagas, onions, sweet potatoes, and other foods to troops stationed overseas.

While improving these dehyrated foods, the staff members think they should also get credit for building ships for the Government. The overseas shipment of 27,000,000 pounds of potatoes, for example, can now be reduced to 3,000,000 pounds, which saves at least 500,000 cubic feet of cargo space—the capacity of two cargo ships. One pound of dried whole eggs is the equivalent of three dozen liquid eggs. A five-pound can of powdered chicken soup is sufficient for 25 gallons of liquid variety and the same is true of a vegetable soup mix which contains soy beans, grits, green peas, sugar, carrots, and spices.

Another definite advancement made in the laboratory is in the development of frozen boneless beef, which makes possible shipment of steaks and roasts, stewing and boiling pieces, and ground meat to all parts of the globe. The desirability of boneless beef for the Army was first indicated by the difficulties encountered in "breaking down" quarters of beef for troops on field maneuvers. Now, all bones and fat are removed by expert meat cutters and boners and only the meat, frozen in 10-pound portions, is sent on to the Army camps and stations. This innovation also saves 60 per cent in bulk and 30 per cent in shipping space.

* * *

To the men on the staff here also goes the credit for development of the K ration or official emergency field ration used throughout the armed forces. This is a vast improvement over the heavy canned foods used in the last war. It consists of three concentrated but well-balanced meals issued in separate packages weighing but a total of 32.86 ounces. Each package contains compressed biscuits and crackers. If separated from his unit or remote from his mess kitchen, a soldier can eat luncheon meat, dextrose tablets, drink coffee, eat sugar, and chew gum at breakfast time. For lunch he has a can of pork luncheon meat, a package of dextrose tablets, and a tube of concentrated bullion. For supper he serves himself cervelat sausage, a two-ounce bar of ration D (a concentrated chocolate bar), three pieces of sugar, and tops it off with lemon juice powder diluted with water from his canteen.

Even the wrappings for the package on this ration, including wrappings on many other foods, are developed in the laboratory. For they must be moisture proof, gas proof, impervious to temperature changes, and able to withstand extreme heat or extreme cold.

In Africa: Hitler Rewrites 'Beau Geste'

By Egon Kaskeline

"BISSAMA ALLAH, oua alard Hitler" (Allah in heaven and Hitler on earth) is a new song which street boys cheerfully sing in the crowded bazaars of the North African cities.

Young Berbers and Arabs are probably less anxious to see the Nazi conqueror extend his rule to the Moroccan mountains or the Algerian fields than to tease their present masters, the French. Yet the murmurs of the souks (the Arabian markets) are ominous signs that the rabble in French North Africa believes in Germany's ultimate victory and lacks confidence in the cause of the Allied Nations.

Has Nazi propaganda really succeeded in linking Arab hopes for freedom and independence to a German victory over the Allies?

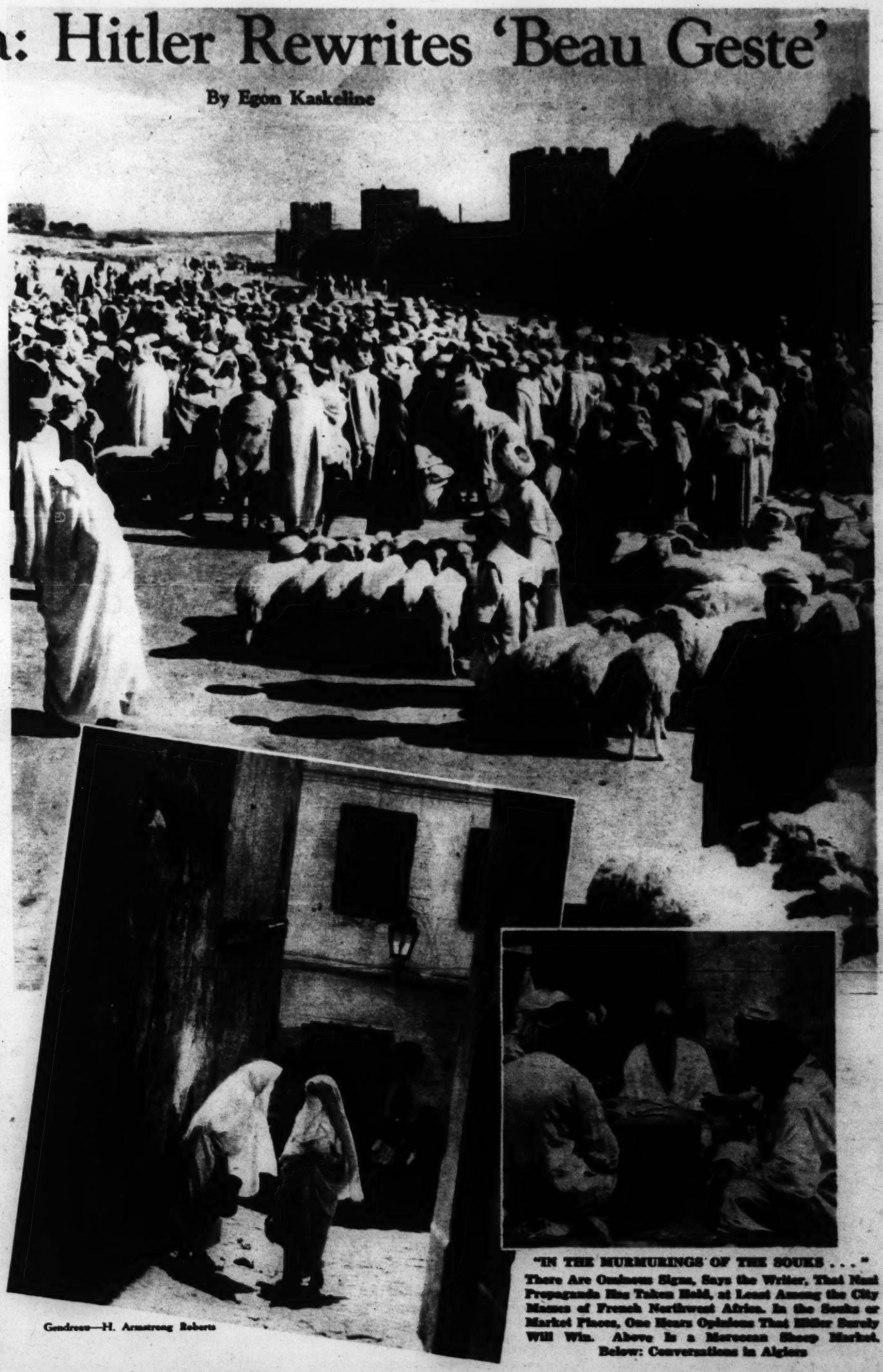
Since General Maxime Weygand's recall from his post as Vichy's proconsul in North Africa, German infiltration into the French colonies and German propaganda among the natives have made important progress. During Weygand's rule, the German armistice commission in North Africa already controlled the economic life and interfered increasingly with the French administration there. German commissioners efficiently supervised public services, especially land and air transportation. Thousands of the now historic German "tourists, experts and business travelers" had arrived and had established themselves at all points of strategic importance: airfields, communication centers, and ports of the Atlantic shore. Yet, General Weygand and his second, General Noguès, were opposed to German interference and succeeded in stabilizing French rule over the natives.

Today, however, French military command and civil service have been thoroughly purged and hundreds of officers and colonial administrators suspected of anti-German or pro-Allied feelings have been dismissed and returned to France. General Alphonse Juin, new commander in chief of the French forces, had been a German prisoner and was released only when he promised never again to fight against Germany. He and many other high-ranking officers of his staff are ardent collaborationists and they faithfully follow Vichy's lead. New Vichy officials have taken over, who willingly bow to German wishes.

For all practical purposes, French North Africa is on the way to become a Franco-German condominium.

Today, the Nazis find it unnecessary to conceal their presence in the French colonies; Reichswehr officers and soldiers walk in uniform through the streets of Moroccan and Algerian cities. German planes arrive and depart from North African airfields and execute landing and bombing maneuvers. Strong fortifications have been constructed along the Atlantic coast—a possible invasion point. The plans for these forts were designed by German engineers who then supervised the work. Coastal guns are manned with German troops and two German generals are said to be in command of the "French" coastal defense. The number of German soldiers who occupy North Africa is probably not exceeding 6,000 to 10,000, but they are hand-picked men, mostly experts from the technical and the air forces.

While collaborating with the French administration, the Nazis, at the same time, were busy undermining the very bases of French domination in North Africa. Since 1935, German agents, specially trained for this purpose, have spread Nazi propaganda among the natives. Since the French collapse, they have poured into North Africa in ever-increasing numbers. During the year 1941, the Vichy Government issued more than 4,000 visas to German "visitors," most of whom never returned. An additional number of Gestapo officials entered the French territory from the Spanish zone of Morocco, where border traffic is difficult to control. Reliable reports indicate that the headquarters of the Gestapo and of Nazi propaganda has been set up in Tetuan, and in Tangier in Spanish Morocco. Many of its German agents are former soldiers of the French Foreign Legion, who know the country and its natives well.



Gendreau—H. Armstrong Roberts

"IN THE MURMURINGS OF THE SOUKS . . ." There Are Ominous Signs, Says the Writer, That Nazi Propaganda Has Taken Hold, at Least Among the City Masses of French Northwest Africa. In the Souks or Market Places, One Hears Opinions That Hitler Surely Will Win. Above Is a Moroccan Sheep Market. Below: Conversations in Algiers

The Germans were lavish in spending money among the city multitudes in North Africa; thousands of Arab subagents are on the Nazi pay roll. They stir up native hatred against the French, organize anti-Jewish riots and propagate the Nazi creed in a special version for Arabuse.

"French rule over North Africa," they explain, "is doomed to collapse in the near future. Adolf Hitler, Germany's great leader, will see to that. Hitler in his heart is a Moslem himself, and he is anxious to deliver his Arab brothers from the yoke of the unbelievers. Germany is completely disinterested; it only wants to free the Arabs and to make them rich." Special editions of "Mein Kampf" in Arab translation, from which Hitler's vociferations against the colored races are carefully purged, have been distributed by thousands of copies. German films are shown in popular theaters and the Germans imported thousands of radio sets for their native followers. Mountains of anti-Semitic literature have been distributed among literate Arabs.

As the food situation in North Africa continued to deteriorate from month to month, Nazi propaganda threw all blame on the French administration and on the British blockade. They declared that the French shipped large amounts of food from Africa to metropolitan France in order to feed their home population. What the Nazis did not say, however, was that 80 per cent of these shipments were confiscated by Axis commissions when the ships arrived in Marseilles.

If the Nazis succeeded in stirring up unrest among the lowest classes of North African urban population, if they found ardent followers among a half-educated, middle-class youth, they have decisively failed to win the wealthy and educated Arab élite of these countries. It was this élite which had shared in France's rule over the native masses, which had been educated in French universities, and which finally had acquired French citizenship. The privileged classes remained faithful to France. These "assimilated" Arabs and Berbers are convinced that

(Continued on page 15)

Brazil Shoulders Arms

By Roland Hall Sharp

BRAZIL, headlined alarmingly only five years ago as the first American nation to go Fascist, is now the first nation on the South American continent to wage war against the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Were those judgments of five years ago hasty, or has Brazil changed?

More pointedly, what must be said of Dr. Getulio Vargas? His long tenure of power began in 1930 and so spans the entire period when Brazil had to set its sails to cope with the world storm of aggressive Naziism.

The great and heartening fact is that Brazil, however widely its course may have veered under the Nazi blast, at length rides strongly in the company of freedom's defenders. Consequences of Brazil's entry into the war may not be felt immediately in terms of highly organized naval and military strength, but the United Nations have won in Brazil an important victory.

The measure of Brazil's value in South America is found in more than sheer geographical size, although the country accounts for half of the southern continent by area.

Even the size of Brazil's population—46,000,000—does not outweigh some of the other reasons for believing that the future of South America will largely be written by Brazil.

Untapped resources of iron and magnesium and bauxite have long been the objects of Nazi and Japanese ambitions. Yet Brazil has a resource more valuable even than these material riches.

People are the most important resource of any country, and Brazilians in this world crisis have risen magnificently under extremely difficult conditions.

Few other people are by nature more urbane or less warlike, on the whole. Live and let live is instinctive with the Brazilians. When among them you feel a kindliness and tolerance, a warmth and racial democracy, that is rare and refreshing.

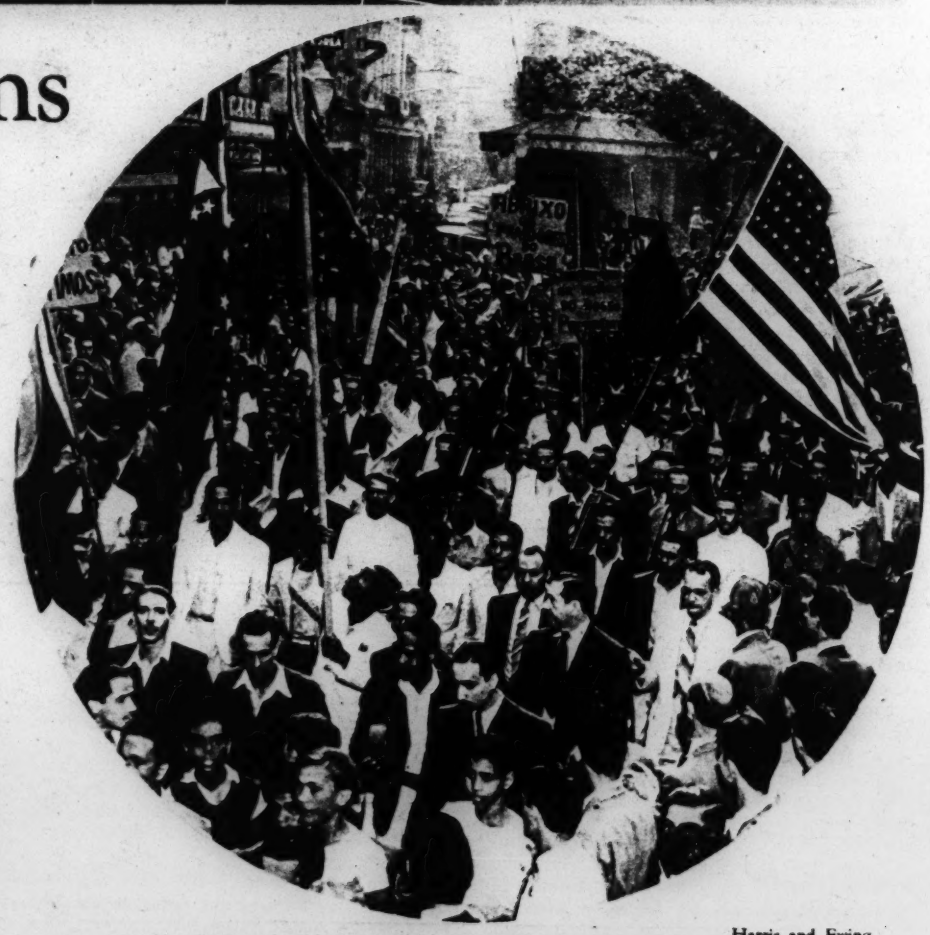
Yet they can harden into steel, as they have done in dealing with Nazi and Japanese fifth columnists. Industrious they are, and gifted with energies that have enabled them to drive back the jungle and build cities under climatic conditions that might have wilted a less virile people.

Brazil is decidedly "on the map" in the world of today, and even more so in the world of tomorrow.

Strategically, Brazil's coastline dominates 4,600 miles of the South Atlantic. The famous "bulge" at Natal and Recife shoulders out to within 1,600 miles of Africa. Across those miles for many months have flown great ships of the United Nations with men and supplies for war fronts in Egypt, the Near East, India, and the Far East. Nazi-dominated Dakar, across the Atlantic narrows from Natal, points toward Brazil as the spearhead of any coming Nazi attempt to invade South America. Conversely, Natal and Recife are indispensable bases for the United Nations when the time comes to roll back the Nazi tide in Africa.

Omission of Japan from the Bra-

(Continued on page 14)



Harris and Ewing

BRAZIL MARCHES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Something of the Sudden Wrath With Which Brazil Entered the War Is Shown in This Picture of Marching Citizens at Rio de Janeiro, as News Came of the Torpedoing of Brazilian Ships. This Crowd, Shortly Before the Declaration of War, Is Swinging Past the United States Embassy Bearing Flags of the United Nations

The Economics of Victory

By Alvin H. Hansen

Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University

Here follows the 14th of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Sept. 11, at 7:30 p .m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Sept. 13 and 16, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. The next of the series will be a talk by Henry W. Holmes on "Weapons for Victory: Unity," to be broadcast one week later at the same times.

MODERN WARS are fought by highly elaborate instruments of warfare. These require, if they are to be produced in mass volume adequate to secure victory, tremendous economic resources. The United Nations, as all the world knows, are endowed richly and adequately not only with tremendous natural resources but also with a mass-production technique which enables them to turn out in overpowering volume the necessary instruments for modern warfare. We here in the United States, after Pearl Harbor, have undertaken the conversion of our material resources and our productive capacity to the war purpose with a speed and efficiency which, as far as I am aware, no one was able to predict twelve months ago. The increasing volume of war material coming from our giant production industries will in the final analysis play a determining role in the struggle for victory.

The ultimate aim of the American people is, through the use of these vast material resources and productive power, to preserve and safeguard political freedom. But a military victory for the democracies is not enough. A positive program for a better world once this war is won—a program of economic expansion and full employment — boldly conceived and vigorously pursued is imperative. The democratic countries must lead the world out of the chaos and insecurity of the past. They must first and foremost offer their people economic opportunity, employment and a rising standard of living. We must undertake development projects all over the world which will raise the productivity and standard of living of all peoples.

Not infrequently one hears it said that when this war is over, all countries, including our own, will be impoverished for a generation. This pessimistic view, however, is quite without foundation. The future well-being of the world depends upon our productive resources, both material and human. We are discovering during the war new productive resources. In this country our productive resources will certainly be on a considerably higher plane when the war is over than ever before. We shall have a larger proportion of our population trained to perform skilled and semi-skilled jobs. We shall have enormous productive capacities in all our machine industries and we shall quickly be able to make good the deficiencies in our consumer goods industries in view of our large basic machine-producing capacity. We shall have when the war is over the technical equipment, the trained and efficient labor and the natural resources required to produce a substantially higher income for civilian needs than ever before in our history.

But all these things can be achieved only on the assumption that we manage our economy during the war period so as to prevent chaotic post-war inflation and deflation. A sound management of war finance is important not merely as a weapon for military victory but also to insure the winning of the peace in terms of a well-functioning economic society capable of furnishing employment opportunities and a rising standard of living in the post-war world.

The problem of how to pay for a war has always been an important one, but it is peculiarly important in the present war owing to the fact that this war involves magnitudes vastly greater than in any previous period. During the current fiscal year (1942-43) we shall be spending $70 billions on war expenditures. In fact, we shall be using about one-half of our total productive resources for war purposes. In no previous war have we ever used anything like that proportion. The same is true in other countries. It follows that the problem of financing this war is a more difficult and more important one than that of financing any previous war.

Yet up to date most countries have done a better job of financing this war than has been true in the past. Thus far we have financed the war without inflation. We are bending every effort to prevent the distortion and chaotic condition of inflation. If we examine the record to date, we shall find that several countries have thus far done a better job than was true in any other great war. England, for example, has had an increase in the cost of living of about 30 per cent, but that increase is not due fundamentally to war finance. It is due mainly to two other factors: the fact that as soon as the war broke out England found it necessary to depreciate her currency by about 20 per cent and this at once raised the cost of imports. In addition, the war greatly raised freight costs. England, being a huge importer of raw materials and foodstuffs, found the cost of these goods greatly increased by the rise in freight costs. But neither of these two factors had anything particularly to do with war finance.

If we turn to our own country, it is a fact that thus far we have come out much better with respect to control of the cost of living than we did in the last war. If you make a month-by-month comparison of the last war with this war, and follow through the movements, you will find that at the end of three years of World War I we were already in a tremendous price inflation. This, at the end of three years of this war, we are not now experiencing in this country. Prices had risen about threefold more in the last World War than they have in a corresponding period in this war.

As a first approximation one may say that the problem of war finance is somehow to mop up all the excess of money income over and above the income that may be applied to the purchase of consumers' goods. I can put that quite simply in terms of some figures that are applicable to the calendar year 1941, comparing it with the current fiscal year. In calendar '41 the money value of all the goods and services produced for private use and for government use combined, amounted to $120 billions. Now we produced in the calendar year 1941 a total volume of consumers' goods amounting to about $75 billions. That left obviously an excess of money income of $45 billions that somehow or other had to be subtracted in order that the public might not use this excess to buy the limited amount of consumers' goods. This could be done in one or two ways. Either the sum could be taxed away, or somehow the public could be induced to save that amount. In calendar '41 the amount to be mopped up was $45 billions. Of that $45 billions $23 billions were abstracted in taxes, federal, state, and local, and $22 billions were saved.

Now the amount that is saved may be used in various ways. But no matter how it is used, the effect is anti-inflationary. It might be used to pay off debt. That would be anti-inflationary. Or the savings might be used to buy government war savings bonds. If the income is saved one way or another, the effect is anti-inflationary.

In the current fiscal year, starting last July, it is estimated that our gross national product is likely to have a total value at current prices of about $145 billions. Now it is believed that we shall produce in this year, at current prices, only about $65 billions of consumers' goods. That is all there will be to be purchased, and if the money income flowing out to the community by reason of the process of producing goods for government use as well as for private use is $145 billions, there is obviously a perfectly enormous surplus which somehow or other must be tapped in order to keep consumers from bidding against each other and raising the prices of goods. Now, as I have indicated, savings and taxes together in calendar '41 amounted to $45 billions. We shall obviously have to increase our taxes and increase our savings by some considerable amount. We shall have to collect in taxes and save $80 billions in this current fiscal year. An increase of taxes of about $15 billions and of savings of about $20 billions, would do the trick. And that is not impossible. That is certainly the minimum program that we need to undertake.

Now you have seen already from what I have said that there are various ways in which you can finance a war program. You may finance it in part from taxes and in part from borrowing. It has always been a tenet of good war finance that it is wise for the government in wartime to tax about all it can from the public. Obviously, it is necessary to modify that statement a bit. You would not want to impose taxes which impair the war program. There is certainly some limit to the maxim. But as a rough first approximation it is not too bad a maxim for war finance.

* * *

In the second place, as I have already suggested, if you can't finance the whole from taxes, you ought to try to borrow as much as you can from the savings of the public. So far as inflation is concerned, the requirements for preventing it are just as well met if you finance by borrowing from savings as if you finance by taxes. Of course, if you borrow heavily from savings, you come through the war with a larger public debt than if you financed more largely from taxes. If you finance the war from taxes, you come through with a smaller public debt.

But there is another factor that is very important altogether aside from the public debt. If you did not tax heavily during the war period, you would come through the war with a great increase in the concentration of wealth. During 1941 our corporations made, after all taxes had been paid, $10 billions of profits, an amount just equal to profits (after taxes) during the best years of the twenties. The prevention of further concentration of wealth and income is one of the major reasons why we should tax heavily in wartime. After all the old dogma that you tax to cover expenses isn't very satisfactory. You can cover expenses in other ways. The question is what is the best way. A major reason for taxing heavily is that you don't want to come through the war with an increase in the concentration of wealth and income.

Let us consider the very important new program suggested by Mr. J. M. Keynes, now Lord Keynes. It is the program variously called compulsory saving, deferred payment, or refundable tax. It involves the deduction from payrolls of some considerable part of the income of all of us, allowing each of us an offset in war savings bonds which may be redeemed say two years after the war and subsequently at certain stated periods. If you so deduct a considerable part of the payrolls of the mass of the people whose incomes rise greatly in wartime, then they will have less purchasing power left to buy consumers goods and you are better prepared to prevent inflation. If you leave the money in the hands of the public, and they bid against each other, they won't get any more goods anyway because the goods are not there to be purchased, and at the end of the war they will have nothing. If on the other hand you pay a part of their income in war savings bonds which they cannot now spend, they will still buy all the goods there are to be purchased at lower prices and they will come through at the end of the war with savings in the form of War Savings Bonds. This is a very important difference. By the compulsory saving method you prevent a tremendous price inflation and subsequent deflation, and besides the nest-egg of War Savings Bonds after the war would give the entire society a considerable measure of security. The individual feels secure since he can cash in these bonds in future emergencies. And for society in general a certain security is offered in the respect that a large mass holding of bonds will prove a very favorable factor for post-war prosperity, business activity, and employment. The reason I think is obvious. If wage earners generally have a nest-egg of savings in bonds, they will feel more inclined to spend out of current income than they otherwise would. Moreover, they may use part of the bonds to buy a house, which will increase construction activity, or an automobile, or other durable consumers' goods, and consequently business activity will be increased or sustained. If we succeed, as I believe we can, in financing the war by an adequate program of taxation and by borrowing from the public, partly through voluntary purchases of bonds and partly through the refunding of a portion of the taxes in the form of war savings bonds, our economy will come through the tremendous war program in a sound financial condition. This will enable us to go forward and win a worthwhile peace of expanding prosperity and rising standards of living through an efficient and effectively functioning economic system.

With increasing productivity there go increased consumption and better conditions for millions of people who formerly lived under or very close to subsistence standards. To the extent that consumption is inefficient and wasteful through lack of knowledge, there is a task of education to be performed. This must be undertaken mainly by national governments but partly through international collaboration. Similarly, the improvement of housing standards for lower income groups must be undertaken by each nation, but at the same time international collaboration can be undertaken through the exchange of research information and knowledge of techniques.

* * *

In the field of nutrition there is a great opportunity for work on an international and collaborative basis. In many countries the masses of the people have entirely inadequate standards of nutrition, both as regards quantity and especially as regards quality. They can by degrees be given the proper diet, particularly the so-called productive foods, including dairy products, eggs, citrus fruits and leafy vegetables, only through a concerted international effort to improve the methods by which the proper foods are produced and to cheapen them for the ultimate consumer. This involves the diversification and development of agriculture throughout the world.

The need for international collaboration here is plain. Public health officials, government agricultural authorities, and farm economists have declared that these tasks can be accomplished through international collaboration. When the war is over, public opinion will doubtless demand that governments undertake a broad program for improving nutrition, health, and housing. These domestic programs can be carried out more effectively through international collaboration.

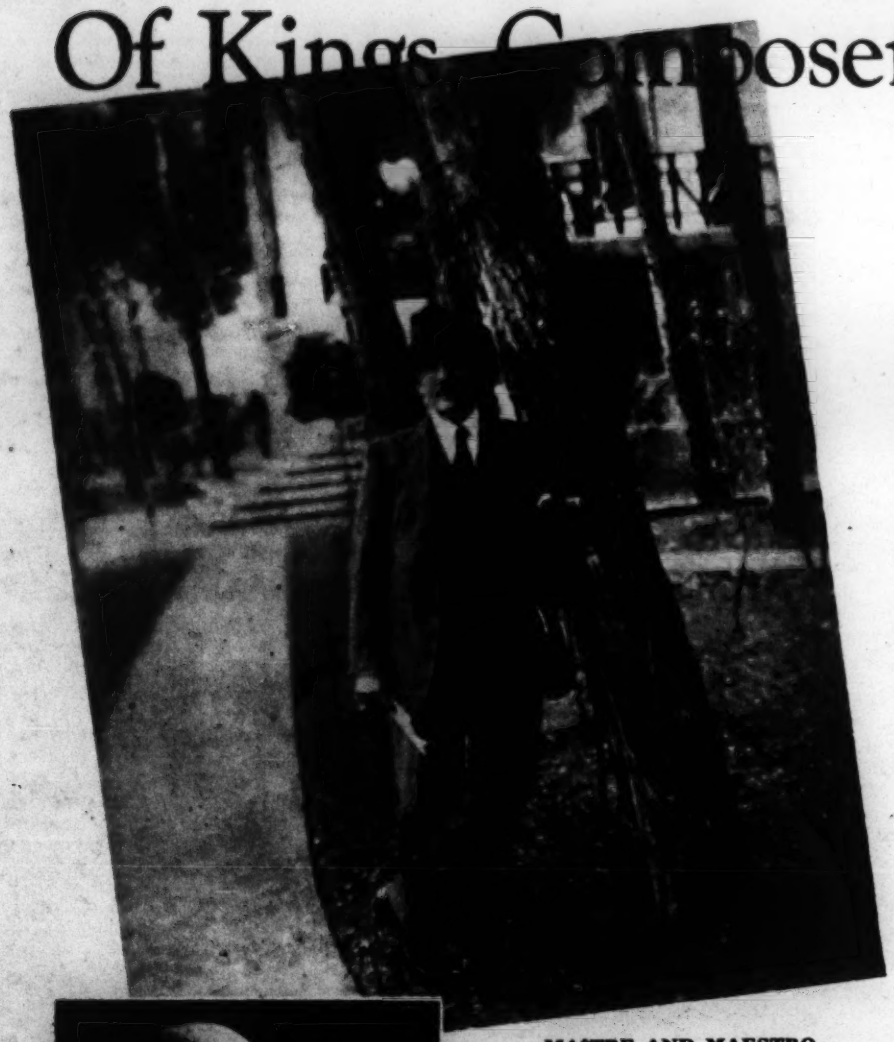
International collaboration on development programs designed to promote full employment must be a major aim of economic policy after this war. Collaboration leading to coordinated action to prevent both inflation and deflation and to maintain internal full employment is essential. But this program must be supplemented by international collaboration on development projects designed to raise the productivity and the standard of living of hitherto industrially undeveloped countries. It will be necessary to conduct an extensive international survey of resources on the basis of which large developmental projects may be undertaken throughout the world. River valley developments, public utilities, railroads, roads, airways, together with suitable manufacturing and agricultural development projects must be undertaken in the

(Continued on page 15)

Of Kings, Composers and Rare Peppers

Second of a Series of Reminiscences

By Irving Schwerké



MAITRE AND MAESTRO

Above: To the Author From Puccini. Left: Charles-Marie Widor. Below: Vincent d'Indy. Bottom: The Writer (Left) and Francis Planté

Brown Brothers—Schwerké Photos

SAINT-SAENS, the composer of Samson and Delilah, was the most charming of men. He had a priceless sense of humor and sometimes his sallies were caustic and disconcerting. I remember one time when he received the visit of one of those "modern" composers who was (so he himself proclaimed) going to revolutionize the art of music. The chap, whose avowed object in life was to put Bach, Beethoven & Co. out of business, had been pestering Saint-Saëns by sending him his latest opuses and insisting on having the Master's criticism of them.

Saint-Saëns tried by every means to put the fellow off, but to no avail. Finally, he could stand it no longer, and told the "modernist," who one day insisted that Saint-Saëns give him an interview, "When I was young, I composed music that was fully as bad as yours. But the idea of obliging an old man like me to bear the consequences of it never entered my head!"

The "modernist" never came back, and Music is still waiting (sic) to be "revolutionized!"

In a conversation with King Albert of Belgium, His Majesty declared that, of all the men he had met, Saint-Saëns had the most exquisite sense of taste. Then His Majesty related how he had on a certain occasion tried to have a little fun at the French composer's expense, at an informal luncheon which the two of them were enjoying in the Palace at Brussels.

Both Albert and Saint-Saëns, it seems, were connoisseurs of pepper. Each one had made a study of the piquant subject, and each one had an extraordinary capacity for tasting it! King Albert had made up his mind that he simply must find some peppers with which Saint-Saëns was not acquainted, and in pursurance of that notion, he had placed on the table no less than 12 of the most difficult-to-find peppers from far and wide.

Saint-Saëns tasted them all with pleasure, but not, however, as if they were "finds" to him, or even old friends whose presence it was worth acknowledging. Naturally astonished, His Majesty asked the composer what he thought of these peppers and if he did not find them "rather out of the ordinary."

* * *

Saint-Saëns put on a rather laconic smile and said, "I am sorry to have to say that I do not find them out of the ordinary, Sire. As an *introduction* to the art of tasting pepper, they may do; but more than that cannot be claimed for them."

"But I thought they were altogether very rare peppers!" His Majesty exclaimed, with ever-increasing astonishment.

"They would be rare," Saint-Saëns retorted, "if it were not for *these* which curiously enough, I happen to have with me."

Whereupon he drew out of his pocket a little box of beautiful workmanship, containing 26 tiny bottles, each one filled with one of the rarest—and until then unknown to even such an expert as King Albert—peppers in the world!

"And what really turned the joke on me," His Majesty concluded, "was that each one of those peppers came from some far-away corner of the Belgian Empire!"

Another great man of France was Widor, the composer-organist whose "organ symphonies" are so frequently heard over the air. Widor was, for many years, organist at Saint-Sulpice, and I often went there to hear him play, remaining for a chat with him after the service, in the organ loft. In a room adjoining the loft, an inestimable musical treasure was kept: Marie Antoinette's own little harpsichord! How it had found its way there, no one seemed to know, but there it was nevertheless.

Widor took great delight in showing off and explaining the instrument and, at the same time, would tell many a story of the brilliant days of Versailles and the Trianon. "Think of it," he would enthuse, "when you touch this harpsichord, you are touching a souvenir of the musical life of the Court of France over 150 years ago!"

Music dictionaries and biographies have reported the passing of Francis Planté, the legendary French pianist, as having occurred in 1898—though he played in public until 1934, being then over 95 years old. He was born in 1839. When he was 91, he received fabulous offers to tour North and South America, overwhelming sums and triumphs being assured him. I asked him why he did not accept those offers.

* * *

"I do not want success to turn its back on me," he said, "so I have turned my back on success."

Planté, intimate friend of Rossini and other great men and women of his time, one of the first to dare to play the music of Liszt in concert, Planté, whose career covered a span of over 80 years, was literally a pianistic legend. This was not only for his technical and interpretative prowess, but for the "floating quality" of his tone—tone which pianists of every degree of accomplishment sought to emulate and never quite managed to achieve. It was supposed to be Planté's secret, though he maintained there was no secret whatever about it; certainly he often enough endeavored to impart it to others.

"Is it my fault," he would ask, "if they cannot master it?"

If other people loved Planté's tone, so did Planté! I recall a concert at which he was soloist in a concerto which was conducted by Vincent d'Indy, the French composer. Planté was about to finish a long solo passage and d'Indy made ready to give the orchestra the signal to come in, when, to everybody's consternation and delight, the pianist recommenced the solo passage and played it over from start to finish, allowing the orchestra to re-enter at the end of the second reading. After the performance, there was a rush to the green room, to find out what had happened. D'Indy asked Planté if, perchance, he had had a lapse of memory.

"Lapse of memory?" echoed Planté. "What nonsense! That sort of thing does not happen to me. But the way I played that passage was so enchanting, I could not resist the temptation to repeat it."

It was a radiant day when I met Puccini. Every time I met him thereafter was a radiant day. My first meeting with the composer of La Bohème and Tosca was at Bellagio, on Lake Como.

* * *

I set out, one morning, to take a walk into the hills. The path wound up and up, every step bringing new vistas. Suddenly, through the silence, I heard ethereal notes—notes of haunting softness and sweetness. Cautiously I peered around the bend in the path and before me saw a solitary figure, sitting on a wooden bench. He was whistling, and yet those tones could not be called mere whistling—they were too fine and subtle for that.

Looking up, the whistler beckoned me to sit beside him.

"Sh . . . sh . . . ," he whispered. "Do not make a sound. Soon they will be here."

"Who?" I breathed, greatly perplexed.

"The lizards!"

He continued his whistling, and in a few moments I caught myself thinking how splendid it would be if singers put such invitation into their songs . . . when, all at once (so it seemed to me), in front of us were dozens and dozens of tiny, sparkling black eyes! Where had they come from? To what did they belong? They belonged to the lizards, attracted by the dulcet whistling of this "charmer" into whose company I had so unexpectedly fallen.

Fragile, delicate, agile miracles of grace and vivacity and color! Soon the path was covered with them. So many and so close together they were, the petal of a rose

(Continued on page 15)

Ferment on the Left

An Interview With Canada's New Socialist Leader

By Eaton Maxwell

"WE DO NOT PLAN a collectivist state. We look to a Canada where the social forms in government, in business and agriculture, rest on the co-operative principle." Such is the platform of M. J. Coldwell, the newly elected leader of Canada's left wing party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, as he outlined it to the writer.

Mr. Coldwell's political attitudes are in the vanguard of the news today. He was elected National Chairman of the C. C. F. only this midsummer, at a time when a shift of political winds had brought the left-winger, Sir Stafford Cripps, into prominence in Britain, and when a liberal ferment was making news all through the democratic world. Moreover, his election came at an extremely important period in the development of the C. C. F. program, as well as in its relations with the trade union movement.

Up to the present time, the C. C. F. has not had the official support of the established trade unions in the Dominion. The party began 12 years ago as a Farmer-Labor coalition of certain left-wing groups in Canada, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. The original C. C. F. platform contained a conglomeration of principles inherited from Fabian socialism and the "populist" movement among the farmers. Out of this came a program which promised to Labor the nationalization of heavy industries, and to the farmer, retention of individual farms. These almost mutually exclusive promises have carried down to the present time. But today, while the C. C. F. is high doctrinaire in theory, in practice its ideas are quite pragmatic, as these ideas are expounded by its seven members in the House of Commons.

There is great hope at this moment in the ranks of the C. C. F. throughout Canada, with recent political victories in the British Columbia provincial elections and the defeat of a former Canadian Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Arther Meighen, by a C. C. F. candidate, in what was once a Conservative constituency in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. Coldwell represents what is considered the right wing of Canada's "Socialist" Party. He himself is by temperament undramatic, careful, clear-spoken, and given to a scrupulous precision of speech as well as an official and personal dislike of demogoguery. A former school principal and a city alderman in Regina, Saskatchewan, Mr. Coldwell has sat in the Canadian House of Commons since 1930, and has been Acting Leader since the illness and passing of J. S. Woodsworth, the real founder of the C. C. F. in Canada.

There are progressive Canadians who even go so far as to regard Mr. Coldwell as a future Prime Minister of Canada, and some already suggest that in many respects he has the political temperament of the present Prime Minister, the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King. Mr. Coldwell's caution is in part misleading, since politically he is an astute parliamentary maneuverer and plays with the House rules about as ably as any of the members. But there are many intellectuals and workingmen who are looking for the Canadian progressive leader of the future and do not find in Mr. Coldwell the striking moral and oratorical force which rising leaders sometimes need—particularly when the party they are leading has yet a very long way to go.

Mr. Coldwell himself has told this reporter that if the C. C. F. ever wanted that kind of a leader, where the wild antics of demogoguery were to be used to catch votes, the C. C. F. would have to get another leader. He could not and would not perform the function.

Whatever significance Mr. Coldwell's election as Party Leader has at this time, it is equaled in importance by the recent voluntary association of several conservative trade unions in Ontario with the C. C. F. That association marks a deep change in trade union policy in Canada, where, as in the case of the trade union movement in the United States, the unions have officially kept out of both major political parties. If this new gesture of official union support is extended throughout the Dominion and is followed by other union groups, the practical effect on votes may surprise the unwary, and lead to a substantial rise in the parliamentary strength of the party at the next federal election—as well as in the various provincial legislatures. There are some observers here, however, who believe that this open association of the C. C. F. with union labor may create a certain amount of suspicion among many farm groups, who are not entirely friendly to organized labor. This assumption, however, is in part answered by the record of the Liberal Party, where it has been possible for a generation or more to build the strongest party organization in Canadian history, embracing both farm and labor groups.

Almost of equal significance has been the recent rise in the interest of many French Canadians in the C. C. F. movement, and the warm concern for the movement shown by French Canadians attending the C. C. F. National Convention this summer. Quebec intellectuals for years have been on the lookout for some movement to which they could wholeheartedly attach themselves. For the most part, the drive to find new political forms to meet Quebec's particular social problems had led, unfortunately, to a substantial growth of corporative ideas borrowed from Italian Fascism; and even in recent years, the dominant group among the French Canadian intelligentsia was more at home in "Corporatism" than in any of the other modern schools of political and social thought.

* * *

Mr. Coldwell's personality undoubtedly will attract many moderates to his party, but there are good reasons to believe that a substantial section of the C. C. F. is convinced that the party can never reach power unless it has the driving force of a dynamic conception which, if need be, risks being exposed to being called "immoderate." Indeed, Mr. Coldwell's economic views are, in many respects, little different from those of a "left Liberal," since he by no means subscribes to an all-out collectivist society. He believes in a substantial measure of private property, particularly in the field of small business, while certain key industries and public services are either to be nationalized or put under administrative control in the public interest. At the same time, he will do nothing to damage the link between the farmer and his own land, but he would encourage the joint use of farm machinery among neighbors in order to get the maximum farming efficiency and the lowest unit cost.

Politically, Mr. Coldwell definitely is not a revolutionist, and the C. C. F., therefore, cannot be described as a revolutionary party, in a strict sense. While Mr. Coldwell did not express himself finally on the point, it would appear that he considers the present parliamentary machinery as wholly within the working ideology of his party, and that it could be used in the kind of Canadian society that his party would like to build. There is no evidence that Mr. Coldwell believes in the class struggle, with all of its deep political implications, which implications would render impossible the maintenance of ordinary parliamentary machinery and the present party system in Canada.

Whether Mr. Coldwell is able to keep his party on this middle road toward that modest form of "socialism" will depend upon the rapidity with which events are moving, as well as upon who wins out between the left- and right-wing groups in the C. C. F. itself. For the immediate and foreseeable future, however, it is generally considered here that Mr. Coldwell's views will predominate in the C. C. F. and that he represents in his personality and philosophy just about where most C. C. F. adherents stand today.

Karsh, Ottawa

M. J. COLDWELL, M.P., CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION LEADER

CAMOUFLAGE: THE PUPILS STUDY FIRST PRINCIPLES IN SELF-DEFENSE

Actually, the Class Began With an Account of One Girl's Week End in the Country. This Led Naturally Into Camouflage in the World of Plants and Animals. Then the Teacher Suggested Building a Test Village, Which Was No Sooner Said Than Done. Without Camouflage, Each Building Could Be Clearly Distinguished From Each Other When Seen From the Model Airplane Above

THE VILLAGE VANISHES

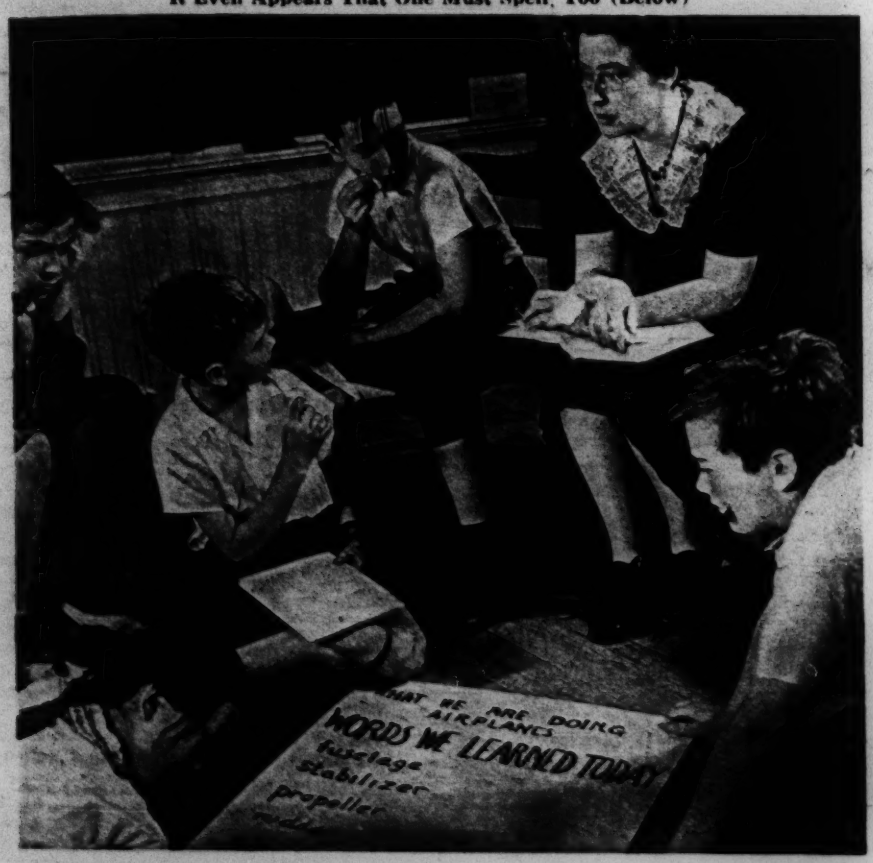
Youngsters, It Would Appear, Are Natural Camofleurs. Daubs of Paint Laid on Here and There With Their Characteristic Zeal and Abandon, and the Result Is No Doubt Far Better Camouflage Than a Painter of Museum Canvasses Could Achieve. At Right, a Closeup Shows the Artless Art of the Work in Process

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE TO MARY'S PAPER PLANE

Unless You Were an Inventor, or Natural Mechanic, This Is Probably Not Like the Planes You Folded Once. A Rudder Has Been Added. The Teacher Turned Up the Back of the Wings and Other Ailerons to Show What Maneuvers an Airship. It Even Appears That One Must Spell, Too (Below)

THE STUDENTS BECOME MINERALOGISTS AND GEOGRAPHERS

Not Only Do Planes Go Everywhere, But You First Have to Go Everywhere Yourself in Order to Make the Planes. The Raw Materials for a Bomber Are Studied, and Their Sources, and the Nature of the Lead Which the Teacher Is Exhibiting



"Air Conditioned"

By Lucien Aigner

With Illustrations by the Author

AMERICAN EDUCATION has embarked upon a gigantic project. It is being put in full operation with the beginning of the fall term this month. The project includes a high school program to give school boys a preliminary aviation training. It is expected that by the end of this month the United States will have at least 500,000 boys enlisted in this preflight training program.

In addition to that, however, there is an even broader idea incorporated in this project. It calls for the revision of the elementary school curriculum, which is to be brought up to date in the light of developments in flying and its effect on our daily lives. The project is called "air conditioning" of the American school, and it means the systematic development of air-mindedness among the children.

The work includes, of course, teachers as well as pupils. The teachers have to be trained first, how best to introduce the ever-present idea of our "air age" into the daily life of the pupils. A great number of new textbooks are in the process of being worked out and printed. New reading materials and new visual aids are emerging. A great number of American schoolteachers have had no vacation this year; they have been straining all summer at the labor of creating the project.

The accompanying pictures were taken at one of the most progressive schools in the country. It is the experimental school of Teachers College at Columbia University, New York City. These pictures show the air-conditioning program in the elementary school.

AERODYNAMICS BEGINS WITH THE PINWHEEL

This Toy, Brought to School by One of the Girls, Began a New Discussion. Other Pinwheels and Windmills Were Improvised Out of Paper, and the Reasons Why They Turn, Examined. Soon the Propeller Principle Was Fully Understood

WHY DOES AN AIRPLANE NEED WINGS?

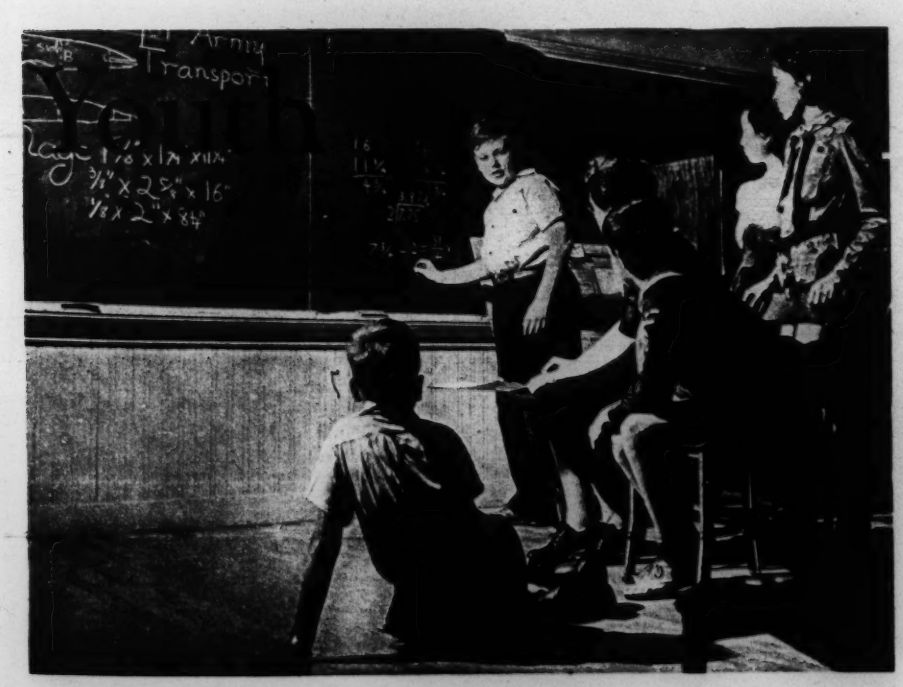
For That Matter, What Has Hopscotch to Do With Aerodynamics? The Teacher Could and Did Explain: Balance. Those Arms Are Indispensable to Hopscotch—and One Function of Wings, in Addition to Lifting, Is to Give an Airplane Stability

THE OLD FLAT-PLANE SCHOOL MAPS ARE OUTMODED

These Youngsters, in Plotting Transportation Routes, Have Had to Make Plastic Maps in Three Dimensions, Appropriate for the Air Age, Where Continents Must Be Visualized as They Are Seen From Above

A FINE SENSE OF PRECISION IS NEEDED FOR ACTUAL MODELS

Moreover, at the Horace Mann School, the Pupils Begin Building Expert Models at a Younger Age Under the New Air Program. This Is a Scene in the Shop Where Aviation Engineers Are Started on Their Way



THE HUMAN EQUATION

Studies the Aeronautical Equation. Here the Math Teacher Steps in With Enough Figures to Prove That Aviation Is an Exacting Science, Beckoning Youngsters Into Careers Which Will Test Their Ingenuity and Courage

Among the New Books

Fiction Takes Up Commerce and the Theater—A London Letter

Financial Times, by Ronald Fraser. London: Cape. 8s. 6d.

Enter Three Witches, by D. L. Murray. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 9s. 6d.

Destroyer From America, by John Fernald. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

Monkey, by Wu Ch'êng-ên. Translated by Arthur Waley. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.

London

RONALD FRASER'S "Financial Times" is the story of the Ugly Duckling all over again. But, contrary to custom, Mr. Fraser is not on the Ugly Duckling's side. Titian Woollacombe, son of the great artist, but most absent-minded father, William Longfellow Woollacombe, is a Philistine among artists. His brothers and sisters are called Leonardo, Perugino, Rubens, Carpaccio, Holbein, Raphael, Veronese, Francesca, Gentile, Claude, Ingres, and Lippi; and they are as good as, or better than, their names.

They are a numerous family, certainly; and when they go away on their summer holidays, the railway companies have to provide them with special compartments in the trains. They can organize a concert, or paint a masterpiece, at a moment's notice. Their genius appears to have developed unaided, for their parents took of them monstrously little notice. Occasionally their mother, that eminent poet, would meet one of them wandering around the house, and inquire, "Who are you, little girl?" The child would answer, "I am your daughter, mamma," and probably, as Mr. Fraser says, receive a penny.

In this family, compounded equally of irresponsibility, genius, and eccentricity, Titian, poor little chap, was the odd man out. Yet poor seems to be an inappropriate adjective to apply to a youth who, from his childhood onwards, got himself engaged in some financially profitable undertaking, who was making a couple of thousand a year before he was thirty, and fifty thousand before he finished.

* * *

Art meant nothing to Titian; poetry spoke to him in vain. On Saturday afternoons, while other children chased the flying ball or, stretched in front of the fire, read in Keats or Henty, this solemn fellow would wander around the great outfitting stores, marking with observant eye their goods and prices. Shoolbreds, Maples, Harrods, Toms were the names upon this infant's tongue. Though Titian would never have guessed it, there is, about his thoughtfully enraptured perambulations of these massive emporia, a certain rich and somber poetry; for his appraising glance, reckoning the value of that great gilt mirror, or that vast brass bedstead, catalogued their ponderous grandeur with the devotion of Milton listing the contending angels.

As I have said, Mr. Fraser does not like Titian. He thinks that, in the phrase of another businessman whose values were not unlike Titian's, he missed the bus. And so he did. He sought after the delights of the money-changers. He was the last man in the world to desire pity, but he pursued his life in such an intense loneliness that I can almost find it in my heart to be glad that it was not until the very end that he realized these delights were dust and ashes.

There is magic in "Financial Times." There is enchantment. The strange intricacies of banking become as poetical as the splendor of art, or the haze of summer evenings over long lawns and quiet streams. It is a book that has everything that Titian missed.

* * *

D. L. Murray's "Enter Three Witches" is earthier stuff. Mr. Murray has a strong period sense. He has presented us with a Regency story. He has presented us with a mid-nineteenth century story. Now he gives us a ninetyish story. Three young girls from a poor home in Brighton flash across the London scene of fifty years ago. Among them they cover the worlds of wealth and fashion and the theater.

In a sense, Mr. Murray, who has studied the memoir writers of the period as assiduously as he has ransacked his own childhood memories, brings to the novel the same quality of accurately picturesque observation that Frith devoted to his pictures of "Derby Day" and "Paddington Station." The hansoms rattle down his pages as loudly as they did on the old cobbles. The ballet at the Empire, which he calls the Napoleon, is as hardly dealt with as in the lucubrations of "Our Van" in the Baily's Magazines of half a century ago.

This calling of the Empire the Napoleon is in line with a habit that Mr. Murray follows all through his immensely long and crowded tale. Drury Lane becomes King Charles's Theater, and Covent Garden the Piazza. A theatrical manager familiar to all the readers of Bernard Shaw's collected criticisms turns up explosively under the name of Sir Julius Davenant, out of a welter of pantomime and drama. These disguised reunions are vigorously done. "Enter Three Witches" is a vigorous book. If it is earthy, it is good earth.

* * *

John Fernald's "Destroyer From America," on the other hand, is about the water, though it has its affiliations with the theater, for its author was formerly a producer. Mr. Fernald has commanded one of those obsolete vessels which the United States contributed to the Allied cause in 1940, and he writes of it with affectionate zest. It was an ugly ship, but it did gallant work, and Mr. Fernald is proud of it. He has thrown his narrative into the form of fiction, but "Destroyer From America" is as accurate a picture of life at sea in wartime as anyone could wish to have.

"Monkey" transports us across continents and back through centuries. It was written by Wu Ch'êng-ên, a contemporary of both Henry VIII and Shakespeare. It is compounded out of a mass of legends which grew up around the visit to India of Hsuan Tsang, and is a Chinese fairy tale about a stone monkey born of a stone egg. It is a satire on bureaucracy, but it is much else as well. It has poetry and nonsense, wisdom and absurdity, and reveals the workings of the Chinese thought.

HAROLD HOBSON

August Derleth Harps Without Pause

Sweet Genevieve, by August Derleth. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

IT MAY BE that the responsibility for August Derleth's forcing of his genius to turn out books so rapidly rests chiefly on his public. Readers and reviewers have united in telling him that he has certain unique gifts, that he can convey the quality of the Wisconsin landscape, its winds and skies, and the particular essence of dusk and dark, and that he has, above all, a grace, a wistfulness and reverence in portraying young love that make life seem fresher to older readers.

Mr. Derleth has those gifts. He has been told so again and again, and again and again he has used them. But they alone are not quite enough to make the fabric of a new novel if it brings no new interpretation, but only changes in the names of the characters who serve as his spokesmen.

"Sweet Genevieve" is a story of adolescent love grown a little older, and a story of Mr. Derleth's wonted Sac Prairie. In these two respects it observes the tradition that he has built for himself and accedes to the demands of his readers and critics. Jenny and David had gone to school together, had been part of the crowd that met to sing in the summer dusk of the park and stroll the streets of Sac Prairie. It was accepted in the crowd that David and Jenny should go together, though Jenny's parents did not approve; David had his mother to support, and Jenny herself dreamed of a career on the stage.

Then Captain Robbins' showboat worked up the Wisconsin River as far as Sac Prairie. It brought Jenny's chance, for Captain Robbins needed a substitute for his leading woman. It ended in Jenny's becoming a member of the troupe, playing the towns of the Mississippi and its tributaries, learning to like the troupe if not the life, breaking with David and marrying a man in the showboat company.

The marriage did not last long, and Jenny found that she was less an actress than she had thought. By these means the story comes to a happy and plainly foreseen conclusion.

It is a pleasant tale, but made according to a standard pattern, and redeemed only by evidences of those two superior gifts of Mr. Derleth's, namely, his comprehension of young love and his quick sense of the beauty in his native surroundings. These he has not taken the trouble to convey here with inventiveness or variety. A reader who has never seen the author at his best, in "Still Is the Summer Night" or "Evening in Spring," in his novels about the Indian era of Sac Prairie, or, better yet, in his poetry, may not realize what is missing in "Sweet Genevieve." Those who know him better can see, and regret, his haste in using the same words and almost identical situations, such as the park, the wind that rises at dusk, and the small sounds of a village night that come sweet and clear and forever dear. But even these effects, used too often, with small variations, may disappoint the most faithful reader.

A freshened vocabulary and a wider field to fit what ought to be a growing power are our wish for Mr. Derleth.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Petticoat Vagabond in Ainu Land, by Neill James (Scribners, $3), records the adventures of a woman in Hokkaidō, the most remote island of the Japanese Archipelago, where a primitive, conquered people maintain their ancient ways, while in adjacent hills luxurious hotels entertain visitors taking the volcanic baths, and in the valleys and on the plateaus stretch acres of horse farms, conducted by modern methods, most elaborate of all the Emperor's establishment. The author gives a veiled, though easily decipherable, study of long-range preparations that have since materialized. The final section of the book contains notes on her wanderings through Korea and Manchukuo.

The Tools of War, by James R. Newman (Doubleday, Doran, $5), makes plain the mechanisms and tactical devices wherewith military action is carried on today. Modern ships and their armament, and tanks, planes, guns, and projectiles are described in the essentials that readers of war news can know to advantage. Certain permanent matters of strategy relating especially to fortification and siege are discussed in a historic light.

Crisis in the Philippines, by Catherine Porter (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, $1.50), discusses the situation of the Filipinos and their American co-defenders until just before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. The account represents the political and economic development of the islands before war visited them and gives hint of the zeal for independence which the Islanders are likely to show when peace returns.

The Potsdam Führer, by Robert Ergang (Columbia University Press, $3), takes the view that the militaristic activities of mid-Europe are founded on the policies of Frederick William I of Prussia. The author indicates that the King invented only the symbols, perhaps, of war, which his regiment of tall soldiers illustrates; but he leads a reader to the conclusion that the energetic monarch originated, nevertheless, 200 years and more ago the idea of conquest, expansion, and domination on which modern Germany is acting.

The Face of South America, by John Lyon Rich (American Geographical Society, New York, Special Publication No. 26). Pictorial record of flight around South America, with text on geographical features of the land.

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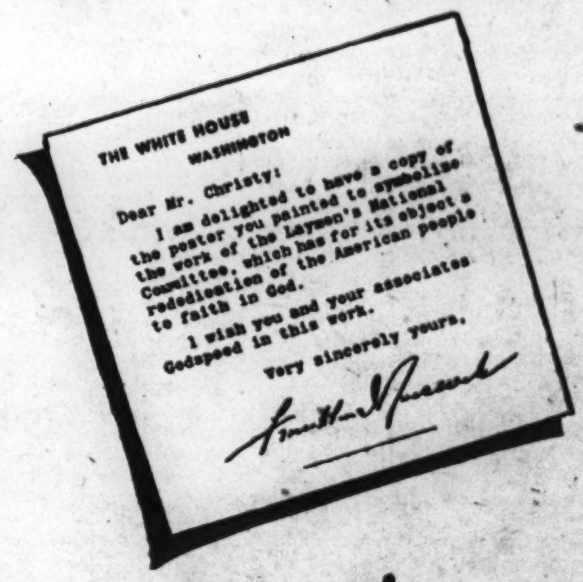

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Knowledge and Revelation Seen as Cooperative Disciplines

Experience and the Christian Faith, by Howard B. Jefferson. Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $2.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT of his discussion of "Experience and the Christian Faith," Prof. Howard B. Jefferson observes that the conflict between tradition and experimentalism, especially in the form of "pragmatic humanism," is particularly clear in America. However, in that "the vitality of humanism depends upon an optimism concerning man's ability and goodness, an optimism which many sensitive individuals today find that they have lost," there is now a tendency, the author feels, towards conservatism in this respect, a refreshing trend towards a God-centered rather than a man-centered world. The author's task is to "transcend the opposition between experimentalism and tradition in order to make them work together."

Pursuing his analysis, he defines knowledge as "those ideas which are empirically verifiable," but even here faith has its place, since it is implied in the assumption that "there is an objective reality which forms the basis" of such knowledge — a reality to which "the divine characteristics of trustworthiness and lovableness" can be attributed. In fact, the author insists, knowledge and revelation must not be considered as "deadly rivals" but as co-operative disciplines. "As a Christian," he argues, "one takes what comes from his religion as superior to other forms of faith, but not as superior to knowledge."

In a discussion of the revelation of God, we are reminded that revelation is no monopoly of Christianity, for not only was there much divine revelation in the Old Testament, but also the "essential features of Plato's cosmology were destined to become a part of the Christian faith." This does not, of course, imply that the author lays any less store by Christianity, for he emphasizes the value of its historical vitality and continuity. In this connection he contends that "we must recover the essence of the doctrine that Christ is fully God as well as fully man," though later he modifies this dogmatic assertion by affirming that "it is the Christ of Christian experience who is God, while the historic Jesus was a man."

Estimating the spirit of modernism, Professor Jefferson sees it as springing largely from the philosophical teachings of the eighteenth century, combined with the growing scientific research of the nineteenth, and eventuating in liberalism and humanism with its "strange mixture of pessimism and optimism."

The author outlines various outstanding views concerning the relationship of God and nature from Plato and Aristotle to John Dewey and Albert Einstein, reaching the conclusion that "while experimental knowledge may give us some assurance of the activity of God in nature, it falls far short of disclosing the kind of God for which the religious consciousness calls." The question of "God and evil" is likewise discussed; and after showing the invalidity of the attempted solution of Josiah Royce, who felt that "the greatest good is such that it must include evil elements," he falls back himself upon the orthodox postulates that evil is real, and that while God, as good, is not responsible therefor, he "can be trusted eventually to overcome evil."

Following the custom of many modern theologians, Dr. Jefferson considers also Theology and the Social Problem. He calls for boldness among religionists in their "denunciation of the evils of present society" though this boldness is tempered by his affirmation that "the point of the whole discussion is that practical issues of the moment demand thinking in terms of relative, rather than in terms of absolute, values."

The book evidences wide study and research, though the author's argument is sometimes hard to follow.

T. L. L.

Portrayal by Family Record

Bowen's Court, by Elizabeth Bowen. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

ELIZABETH BOWEN is a descendant of a Colonel Bowen, who came from Wales to settle in Ireland in the time of Cromwell. His great-grandson, Henry Bowen, built Bowen's Court in 1775. The house still stands today in the County Cork, not far from the railroad junction town of Mallow, a town made famous by a song. The country about Bowen's Court is the country of Spenser: the Awbeg is the "gentle Mulla" of the "Faerie Queene." It is also the country of Canon Sheehan's novels: Canon Sheehan was parish priest in Doneraile, a small town between Bowen's Court and Mallow.

Of the Bowens from the Cromwellian colonel to herself, Miss Bowen has written a family history. All the Bowens, present and future, will certainly find this an interesting book, will be glad that a woman of literary talent has written about their ancestors.

What has it to offer the reader who is not a Bowen? First of all, perhaps, it presents an account of an average Irish Big House and how life went on for the Anglo-Irish aristocracy who lived in it. But the reader who would be attracted to this book is likely already to know from Maria Edgeworth, Lennox Robinson, and other sources as much about the Big House as is here presented.

Miss Bowen also summarizes Irish history from Cromwell to De Valera, but she does not dissolve family history in general political history or use Bowen's Court as a coign of vantage from which to read political history: she drops one to pick up the other. And again the potential reader of this book is likely to know well the story of Ireland's wrongs and troubles here recapitulated.

Miss Bowen's point of view is detached and descriptive: she neither condemns nor attempts to defend the Anglo-Irish aristocracy of which she writes, and about which many harsh things have been said. It planted itself in Ireland by acts of illegal violence. For a hundred years or more it consolidated its gains and then, beginning to lose ground rapidly with the Act of Union, this class was all but burned out in the Troubles that began with Easter Week, 1916. Bowen's Court was spared, Elizabeth Bowen thinks largely by the efforts of a magnamimous neighbor whose own farm had been burned by the English military.

If the Bowens of Bowen's Court are representative, the Anglo-Irish aristocracy was never very happy in Ireland. Its passing, unlike the passing of the Roman Catholic and Royalist aristocracy which it replaced, has not been regretted by the people in song. Indeed, as Standish O'Grady once asked, who laments its passing?

Miss Bowen, as all readers of her "Death of the Heart" know, writes with distinction. Anyone who has ever come suddenly on an Irish Big House in the midst of miles of surrounding country will appreciate her characterization of the look of these houses. They have, she says, "the startling meaning and abstract clearness of a house in a print."

Her descriptions of the Bowen men and the women they married are characterized by insight and skill in the presentation of personality. But to enjoy these vignettes of character, one has to wade through a mass of genealogical detail and historical generalization. Indeed, a book like this raises the question of how far even a good novelist can compel the reader to interest in a family history not his own.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The World of Poetry

STRONG AND STIMULATING are most of the poems in Stephen Spender's new collection, "Ruins and Visions" (New York: Random House. $2). A few of them leave little impression, but most of them have a message of deep concern to the individual, for the individual is important to this poet, and he takes a kind of universal view of him.

While many of the poems deal with war, they have none of the attack upon racial or national groups which render verse fleeting and, when hostilities cease, completely outmoded. Rather is their assault upon causes of war, as it might be perpetrated anywhere, in any era. Which is the only intelligent approach, especially in poetry. Occasionally Mr. Spender falls into journalistic comment, as in "The Marginal Field," but most of the lines in this new volume surge with sympathy for mankind and are carried along by the force of genuine inspiration.

He strikes a poignant note in "Thought During an Air Raid," and in his love poems puts the message into new and interesting forms, which give him his unquestioned place in contemporary literature. "Three Days" is a fine example of this, and so is "The Little Coat." Once in a while he indulges in a variety of metaphor which is slightly confusing as:

> And I fall down shafts of love
> Into the abyss of something human
> Something lost when the long nights advance,
> Hidden behind the hands of chance.

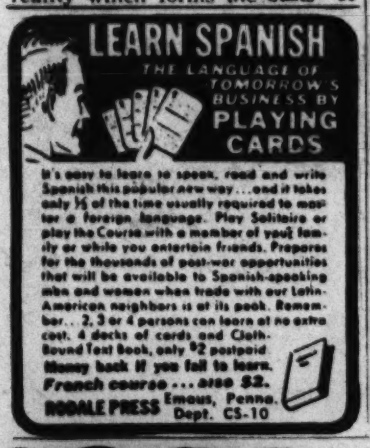
He writes of the scene of war as a poet must write, and one of the most important of his poems dealing with the Spanish war is "Two Armies," with its inevitable conclusion as expressed in the lines:

> Finally, they cease to hate: for although hate
> Bursts from the air and whips the earth like hail
> Or pours it up in fountains to marvel at,
> And although hundreds fall, who can connect
> The inexhaustible anger of the guns
> With the dumb patience of these tormented animals?

It was during the rebellion in Spain that our poets were seeing the future. They did not lack the vision so woefully absent from the minds of many others, and Mr. Spender is witness to that fact. As this century's poetry settles into place, that which has been written about the outbreak in Spain will stand out as particularly significant.

In the foreword the poet makes this interesting statement: "The violence of the time we are living in, the necessity of sweeping and general and immediate action, tend to dwarf the experience of the individual, and to make his immediate environment and occupations perhaps something that he is even ashamed of. For this reason, in my most recent poems, I have deliberately turned back to a kind of writing which is more personal, and I have included within my subjects weakness and fantasy and illusion."

PEARL STRACHAN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Professor of Sociology, N. Y. University

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. . Brazil Shoulders Arms

(Continued from Page 4)

zilian declaration of war underlines the fact that Brazil is entirely an Atlantic power. While the country extends westward to within 300 miles of the Pacific, the intervening zone is divided between the most remote jungles of the Amazon Valley, and the 20,000-foot barrier of the Andes.

Submarines that have been sinking Brazilian ships are German or Italian. Brazil sees no evidence of a direct Japanese attack. Presumably such an attack would quickly bring Japan under Brazil's declaration of war.

While Brazil takes this relatively detached view of Japan, the Japanese for many years have shown a lively interest in Brazil.

Japanese colonization may have responded to the general search for outlets after the United States, Australia, and other desirable lands of immigration had closed their doors to Orientals.

Yet Japan, like Germany, has traditionally used peaceful colonization as a spearhead of conquest. When suspicions of Japanese intentions were aroused in Brazil, evidence came to light that many of the apparently inoffensive farmers and fishermen were advance agents of the Nipponese Army and Navy. Familiar Japanese spying tactics were unearthed.

Before Brazil clamped down on Japanese immigration, enough had come to build a minority now numbering about 250,000. The tide flowed with varying volume from 1907 to 1934. Heaviest concentrations are around the industrial metropolis of São Paulo. There in the countryside of rolling hills on a plateau about 3,000 feet above the sea, you can visit, as this writer has done, Japanese farms that are a bit of old Japan—carp-pond and all.

Unquestionably the more ambitious of Japan's imperialists looked beyond Brazil in their fifth column ventures. They saw in this large country athwart the strategic sea lanes of the South Atlantic a tempting zone of operations against the United States. So did the Nazis. Neither Berlin nor Tokyo has abandoned those ambitions, and Brazil accordingly is marked out for an increasingly important role in the world struggle.

Looking back on Brazil's path to war against the Nazis and Fascists, it is plain that Dr. Vargas at no time intended to sell himself or his country to Berlin and Rome. Doubt on this point was freely expressed at intervals, and the astute political tactics of Dr. Vargas frequently sent smokescreens billowing around his real intentions. He made speeches that appeared to favor the Axis; he kept officials in high position who were at least suspected of Axis inclinations; he made no move toward restoring the forms of a democratic legislative assembly.

As to his ultimate aims for Brazil in questions of internal political organization, Dr. Vargas is characteristically keeping his own counsel. Yet his record amply proves that Nazis and Fascists will not be permitted to dictate Brazil's future as long as he can find means to keep them out of his preserve.

Ever since 1937 Dr. Vargas has been systematically tearing to pieces the largest and most dangerous Nazi fifth column in South America. Some of the measures employed struck at all alien groups, including British and North Americans.

Intensely national in motivation, the Vargas Administration compelled German, Italian, and Japanese colonies to stop propagandizing openly in their own schools.

Industries have been required to Brazilianize their directorates.

Alien political societies have been outlawed.

Quantities of weapons, including rifles with the same bore as rifles of the Brazilian Army, have been seized.

Nazi and Fascist organizations in their now familiar disguises of "culture" and "sport" have been exposed and disbanded.

Berlin hasn't liked it. Nazi bitterness corresponds in intensity to the earlier expectations of using Brazil as a base for the conquest of South America "by telephone."

From southern Brazil, where German racial elements predominate in many communities and total in the neighborhood of 1,200,000, the Nazis planned to dominate the industrial area of São Paulo and expand into neighboring Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina. In control of Brazil, the Nazis would have driven north to conquer the rich bauxite colonies of Surinam and British Guiana on which the United Nations depend for most of their aluminum.

Fortunately for the Americas and the world, those Nazi ambitions have been placed by Brazil on museum shelves, along with trophies seized from "shooting societies" and "glider societies" that were training shock troops among German-Brazilians.

Yet Brazilians know they have only begun this war, and that victory will demand sacrifices. The marvel is that Brazil dared go all-out against the Axis before the United Nations had given conclusive visual evidence that they are winning.

An Argentinian regime that lacks convictions on the democratic side and believes the Axis will win, is managing to avoid war, or even a breach of diplomatic relations with the Reich, although three Argentinian ships have been attacked, and two of these sunk, by U-boats.

With Brazil fully in the war, the South American flank is buttressed even if the immediate effect is to draw some ships and planes from other Allied fronts.

Argentina faces the prospect of being isolated unless a change of foreign policy occurs. Brazil's influence in Chile and throughout South America is strengthening, while that of Argentina is declining rapidly.

By its courageous stand, Brazil looms on southern horizons with friendly and imposing assurance.

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. . Hitler Rewrites 'Beau Geste'

(Continued from Page 3)

German rule over North Africa would mean destruction of their wealth and of their privileges. Nazi interference and Nazi propaganda are also actively opposed by the Sultan of Morocco, nominal ruler and religious chief of the country. The Moroccan court as well as the other religious authorities, the sheiks and the ulemas, are well aware of the anti-religious bias of Naziism. "Nazi creed and Moslem faith are irreconcilably opposed one to the other," declared one of the highest Islamic dignitaries in North Africa.

Yet, even the North African nationalists who fought for the independence of their country and who were ruthlessly persecuted by the French administration, are more than reluctant to join Hitler's new order in Africa.

They have heard of the ruthless treatment and the discrimination to which North African prisoners have been subjected in German prison camps. News of harsh treatment of Arab owners and tenants in the Italian colony of Libya have been spread over all North Africa. There the Arab peasants had been driven from their land to make place for Italian settlers. This goes far in explaining why even the separatist faction in Tunisia, the Neo-Destour, which had frequently demonstrated against French domination, refused to overthrow French rule at the critical moment after France's defeat.

If the "élite" in North Africa have not committed themselves to Hitler's rule over the Arabian world, they are far from being in active sympathy with the Allied cause. To them, Great Britain remains the representative of European imperialism and they are by no means convinced that in the case of an Allied victory the principles of the Atlantic Charter will be applied to the peoples of North Africa. They are not anxious to exchange the relatively tolerable Vichy rule for the unknown domination of a new conqueror. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French movement has been successful in winning numerous followers among the French in metropolitan France. Fighting French propagandists, however, have been unable to persuade the natives of North Africa that General de Gaulle is fighting not only to liberate France but to protect the colonial peoples against Nazi domination.

United States entry in the war, however, has not failed to impress the population of North Africa. Hitler's tremendous victories in Europe still bulk large in the eyes of the natives, but the Arab is realistic enough to understand that America's production power may change the outcome of the war. If they do not yet believe in an Allied victory, the Arabs at least are not entirely convinced that Hitler's rule on earth is established. American shipments of food and clothing to North Africa, which have been recently resumed, contribute to remind the natives of American wealth and of her good will toward the North Africans.

. . The Economics of Victory

(Continued from Page 5)

Central and South American countries, in China, in India, in the Balkan countries, and in Africa.

Former methods of foreign lending and investment are no longer suitable from the standpoint of either the lending countries or the borrowing countries. New machinery must be devised. In this development the relatively new device of the Government Corporation or the Government Authority is likely to play a major role. An International Development Corporation, a sort of International R. F. C., might prove a suitable foreign lending device. On the other side, it is important that the developmental projects in the industrially backward countries should be undertaken as far as possible by domestic corporations or authorities and by private foreign corporations only under license and control by an international development authority. Collaboration and assistance, particularly with respect to technical skill, will of course be required from the lending countries.

Through some such system of international lending the policy of coordinated international collaboration to promote internal prosperity in the industrial countries could be widened to encompass the entire world. Clearly the promotion of developmental projects in backward areas would reinforce the internal programs of expansion in the advanced industrial countries. In this manner domestic economic policies would be geared into a program of close international collaboration. The nationalistic competition of different nations (with which we have been so familiar in the past) for external markets as a means to secure prosperity, leads to international ill will, cut-throat competition, and economic and political chaos. A coordinated program of full employment affords a basis for the promotion of international good will and political security.

These, then, are the basic economic tasks which will confront the world after the war—the elimination, or at any rate the vast reduction, of unemployment; the improvement of wide areas of low economic productivity; and the increase of consumption and its direction into more efficient channels. Together they challenge the courage and creative genius of mankind.

. . Of Kings, Composers . .

(Continued from Page 6)

could not have fallen between any two of them. Some of them, more confident than their companions, mounted the whistler's trousers, rested on his knees, or went calmly to sleep in his hands. And thus the melodial concert went on for fully half an hour, the "audience" remaining absolutely motionless as if petrified with sheer enchantment.

A gust of wind, a shadow over the sun, and they were gone. . . .

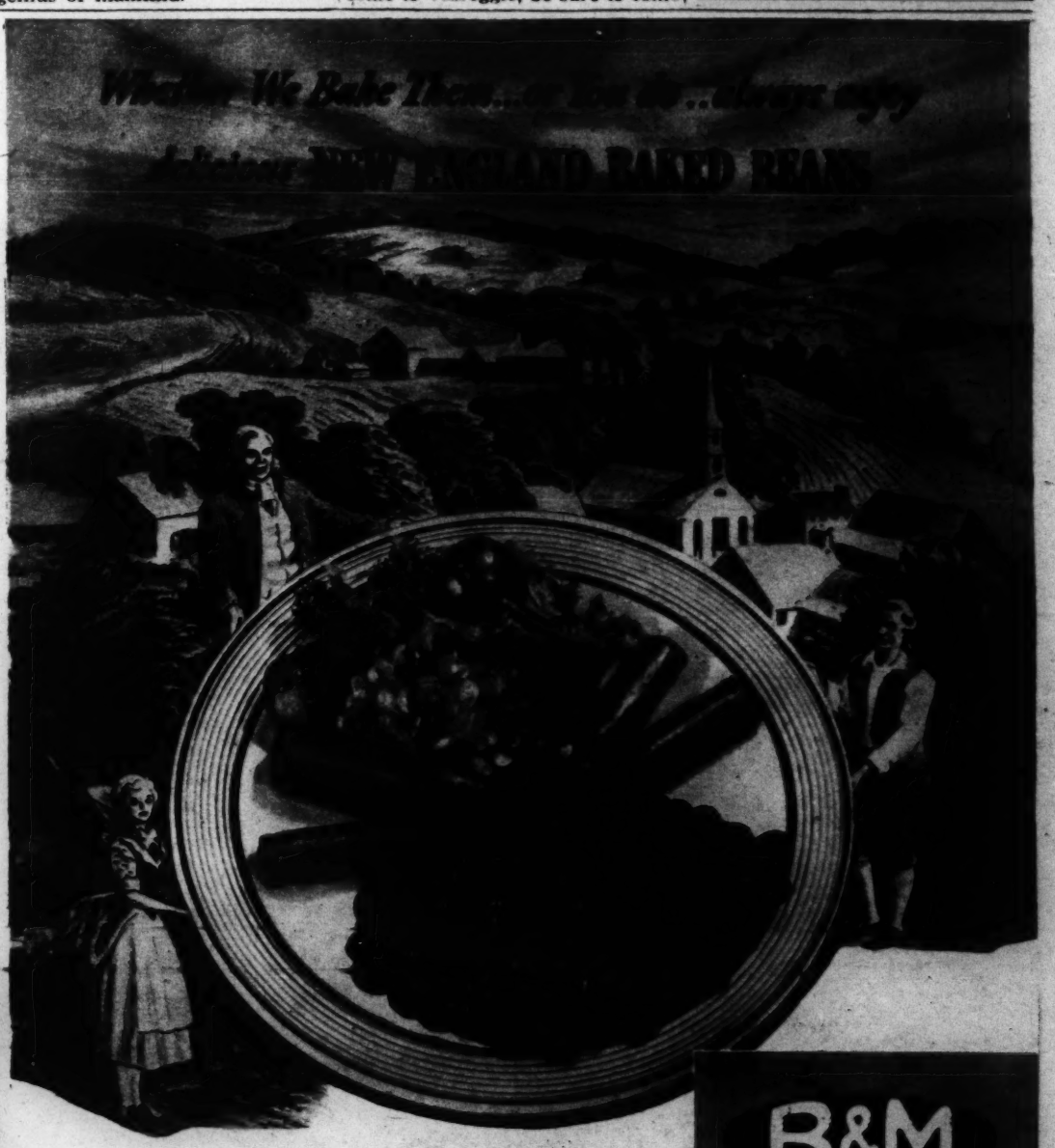
"Wonderful creatures, aren't they?" the whistler asked, as he stood up and stretched his legs. "Nothing on the face of the earth knows how to listen the way they do. What personalties they are! You must love them too, else they would not have appeared."

At the bottom of the path, he removed his hat, gave me a cordial handshake, and said, "I am glad that you love those delightful little beings. There are also many of them where I live. If ever you come to Viareggio, be sure to come and see me, and we will whistle for them again."

I thanked him, then we shook hands again and he started to walk away. He took a few steps, hesitated, turned, and came back.

"Un momento. I forgot something. You would not know how to find me if you came to Viareggio. Here is my card."

Giacomo Puccini!



B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans...
B & M Maine Corn Relish...Sausages...
Chicory and Radishes

Treat eager family appetites regularly these days to the hearty, nutritious, old-fashioned goodness of real New England baked beans, B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans.

They're baked in brick ovens and in open bean pots. Baked and baked through many slow-footed hours, all day long! Baked with lavish use of fat, juicy pork! Baked and savored in this old-recipe baking with spicy Maine sauces!

Get these delicious B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans in their new glass containers at your Grocer's. They're the same wonderfully tempting baked beans B & M has always prepared for you.

If, however, because of wartime conditions, your grocer is temporarily unable to supply you, we suggest this: Bake your beans at home, but bake them by the true New England recipe as B & M does. Don't try short cuts. Take the trouble this Yankee recipe requires—and be *sure* of baked beans at their very best. (See recipe offer below.)

Certified by Good Housekeeping

For Free New England Baked Bean Recipe and, also, packet containing more than four dozen other famous recipes for delicious Down East dishes, many handsomely illustrated in full color, address Dept. D-3, Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

Bake a Batch of Delicious
Cookies
EASY-TO-MAKE with
BABY RUTH
Send a box to the boys in service!

Try This Easy Recipe!

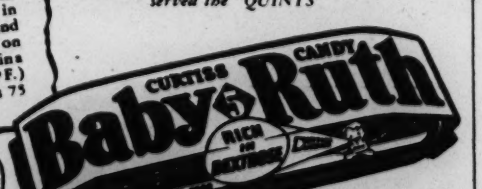
½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

***NEW!** Crispy! Crunchy! Chewy!*

. . . It's so inexpensive to make these deliciously tempting cookies, flavored with luscious Baby Ruth candy bars . . . Rich in Dextrose. Here's the swellest tasting cookie . . . New . . . Tasty . . . for your family . . . for the boys in service!

Baby Ruth is the first and only candy served the "QUINTS"



★ KEEP 'EM FLYING ★
★ ... Buy U. S. War ★
★ Bonds and Stamps ★

CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

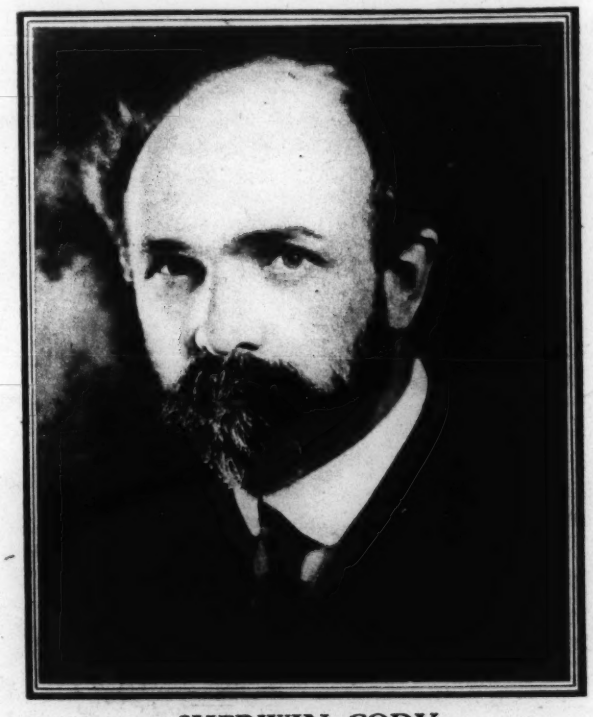
MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others can not punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so!*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.



SHERWIN CODY

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools by wrong methods have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English ever written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

Merely mail the coupon, a letter or postal card for it now. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 679 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retail, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 530 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachiera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.